

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1478.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1874.

PRICE (UNSTAMPED) 5d.
(STAMPED) 5d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	LEADING ARTICLES:	
The First Session of the New Parliament	Summary	252
Attendance at Places of Worship	The Chelmsford Demonstration	253
Eccliaastical Notes	A Canonical Move	253
Scottish Church Notes	The Late Charles Sumner	253
The Liberation Movement	Foreign Miscellany	254
Church and State on the Continent	LITERATURE:	
RELIGIOUS AND DOMESTIC NATIONAL NEWS:	Baur on St. Paul	255
The Revival Movement in Scotland	The Heart of Africa	255
Correspondence	Hulland Edgar's Recent Sermons	256
The Education Act	New Novels	257
The Clergy and the Revised Code	The Baird Lecture	258
Political Liberalism in Cardigan-shire	Brief Notices	258
The Women's Whisky War	Religious Faith and the Doctrine of Evolution	258
The Ashantee War	Miscellaneous	258
Epitome of News	Gleanings	259
	Births, Marriages, and Deaths	259
	Bank of England	259
	Markets	259
	Advertisements	260

Eccliaastical Affairs.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

FOR some five or six years past the opening of a Parliamentary session has been looked forward to with special interest, more or less tinted with hope, by the friends of religious equality. Their expectations, perhaps, have mostly outrun their judgment. We do not know that they were to blame for giving some indulgence to a roseate prevision, considering the circumstances by which they were affected. They could not but recall to mind the energetic activity with which they had worked at the last general election to give a commanding position to the principle they most prized. They did not very well understand how it could be that the cause of religious equality could be localised for the convenience of any set of politicians. They knew that it was upon the basis of that principle, in its application to Ireland, that the Parliament of 1868 was returned, and they naturally believed that what was true for Ireland was true for England and Wales. They showed themselves ready to make every concession, short of the principle at issue, which might facilitate its recognition by the grand council of the nation. They accepted Mr. Gladstone's plans of compensation and commutation, because they were extremely anxious to embody in legislation the idea to which they attached the highest importance. They were taken aback in 1870 by the retrograde character of Mr. Forster's Education Bill, and thenceforward by the administrative tendency of the Privy Council Office. From session to session, however, they struggled more or less successfully, in aid of the object which they had in view—now it was in regard to University reform, now in respect of endowed schools, and now in reference to the opening of parochial churchyards to the ministration of Nonconformists. Nor were they wholly unmindful of the wider bearing of the principle they specially professed. Under some form or other, they attempted to secure an instructive discussion of it for three successive years in the House of Commons. We do not say that they did all that was possible for them to do; but, on the whole, they held aloft to the nation at large, represented by the Imperial Parliament, the grand truths to which they attached supreme importance.

There was a drawback to the hope with which they were wont to approach every new session. They made the unwelcome discovery very early

in the last Parliament, that the men whom they had been instrumental in placing in power regarded their principle with but little favour, except in so far as a resort to it might further the interests of the party which they represented. There were few really in earnest to give a legislative recognition to the principle of religious equality, who were not made aware before the close of the Session of 1870, that the principle itself was accepted by the chiefs of the Liberal majority, not for its own sake, not because it is just and righteous and true, whatever may be the vicissitudes or prospects of Parliamentary struggles, but because in this, or the other, bearing of it, it could be made to serve their purpose. Accordingly, the outlook of its friends varied in character at the approach of each succeeding session, as the mood of the Cabinet might vary in regard to it. Sometimes it was promising, sometimes the reverse. But the general result may be said to have been always disappointing. The reed upon which we leaned not only gave way under pressure, but generally pierced our own flesh. The truth is that we were trying to make use of an unwilling and, as far as was deemed safe, a recalcitrant agency. We did our best with the materials within reach. We tried to think of them as adapted to our purpose. We strove hard to impose a fiction upon our own faith. We bore with long-suffering patience the generally evasive, and occasionally insolent, treatment of our wishes. We must say that we received little in return for the goodwill which we persistently displayed. On looking over the Parliamentary transactions of the last five years, we are compelled to the utterance of our opinion that, save in the matter of the Irish Church Act, the action of the late Government in regard to the principle of religious equality was uniformly discouraging to its adherents—or, where, as in the case of University Reform, there appeared to be co-operation, the co-operation was always due, not to the value of the cause itself, but to the extreme pressure brought to bear upon ministers by the friends of that cause.

All this is now at an end, whether for good or for evil the course of events will reveal. For our own part, we do not deem it necessary to declare a preference for either side. We see advantages and disadvantages on both. But amongst the latter we do not rank the fact that we are about to enter upon a Parliamentary session without the remotest expectation of being likely to turn to account, for the furtherance of the principle of religious equality, the service of the Government, representative of a majority. We will not presume to say that some casual and indirect benefits may not unexpectedly accrue from the ecclesiastical policy of a Conservative Government. They will come to us, if they come at all, as an agreeable surprise. But we by no means undervalue the good we are likely to obtain from being cast exclusively upon our own resources. "Blessed are they," says a somewhat profane parody, "who expect nothing." We are in that happy condition. We are not likely to dwell for the next few months in "a fool's paradise." There is something to be thankful for in the certainty that we shall not need the grumbling patronage of friends who do not believe in us, and that we shall not be betrayed into false positions by those who care for us no further than to make use of us. We expect very little ecclesiastical

legislation during the coming session. No progress is to be looked for. No serious retrogression is to be feared. There may, or there may not, be some slight show of Episcopal legislation, but we think the odds are ten to one that what little show there is will evaporate in talk. The re-enactment of the Endowed Schools Act under the direct pressure of a Conservative Government will not, perhaps, be so fatal to educational liberalism as that indirect pressure which we have found to operate with such disastrous effect upon a Vice-President of the Council ready to yield to it. It has been our misfortune to have the ground cut from under us. It will be our lot for the future to stand our ground if we can, and if we cannot, to be pushed from it by main strength. We prefer being coerced to being let down. It brings into play quite another set of feelings. But we scarcely anticipate during the new session any marked illustration of either process.

Eccliaastically considered, the next few months in Parliament are likely enough to be quiet, if not absolutely dull. We must be on the alert, because, of course, our antagonists will be watchful. But, within the sphere of legislation, we do not anticipate that 1874 will add much either way to what has been done in the years that have gone by.

ATTENDANCE AT PLACES OF WORSHIP.

In the Statistical Supplements we have published relative to church and chapel accommodation in the boroughs of England and Wales, no attempt was made to give any full or precise information on the question of attendance—a point of great importance, but one obviously beyond our resources. Hostile critics naturally took advantage of this defect. We ventured to assume, on the ordinary principle of demand and supply, that the utilisation of places of worship would be proportionate to their increase. This natural conclusion has been repeatedly challenged. It has been emphatically denied that, even if it were clearly proved that the Free Churches provided three-fifths of the sitting accommodation among our urban population, we must therefore take it for granted that Dissenters constitute a decided majority of those who attend places of worship. Absolute proof of our position is of course impossible; but we think we shall be able to make out a strong case in support of it; and the importance of sustaining it must be our apology for finally recurring to a well-discussed subject.

In the first place, our assumption is entirely upheld by past experience. We can fortunately fall back upon the weighty testimony of the religious census of 1851. This is denied by the *National Church* for February, the editor of which periodical is pleased to remark:—"The Census of 1851 merely gave the sitting accommodation, which is about as accurate as if the forms in a school were to be taken to represent the number of scholars attending it." This astounding assertion is about as accurate as a statement in the same paragraph that "from the best returns attainable it is probable that Churchmen form at least seventy per cent. of the population." Both are egregiously untrue. We must suppose that the editor of the *National Church* can never have seen the official report of 1851, or he would not have ventured on so unfounded a remark. How could he even casually open the volume without seeing Mr.

Horace Mann's elaborate Tables of attendances on Census Sunday, which are so conspicuous a feature in it? However, as it may not suit the convenience of that careless Church defence writer to refer to the document in question, we will endeavour to refresh his memory. On a certain Sunday in March, 1851, the attendants in every place of worship in England and Wales were counted at morning, afternoon, and evening service, by duly-appointed officials, and the returns were tabulated in a very interesting form by Mr. Mann. If the oblivious editor of the *National Church* will take the trouble to examine the report, he will find the following statement as to attendances—the result being obtained by taking one-half of those present in the afternoon, and one-third of those present in the evening, as new attendants:—

WORSHIPPERS ON CENSUS SUNDAY, 1851.
Churches of the Establishment ... 3,773,474
Non-Established places of worship ... 3,487,559

In favour of the Established Church ... 265,918

In the case of the most numerous-attended service, the proportions were as follows:—

Attendants at Established Churches ... 2,971,256
Attendants at non-Established places of worship ... 3,384,984

In favour of the Free Churches ... 413,708

These returns, it is to be remarked, affect not the towns alone, but the whole of England and Wales, the rural districts included. We may briefly sum up Mr. Mann's tables as follows:—

ACCOMMODATION AND ATTENDANCE PER CENT.
IN 1851.

	Sittings per cent.	Attendance per cent.	Most num- erously at- tended service.
Estab. Church ...	52.1	51.9	46.7
Non-Estab. Churches ...	47.9	48.1	53.3

Hence it is clear that the accommodation provided by the outside denominations was in 1851 better used than that provided by the Church of England.*

The question remains to be considered whether the conditions of the problem have been essentially changed during the succeeding twenty-three years? Is there reason to suppose—for that is the essence of the question—that the attendance at churches has relatively increased beyond former experience, and the attendance at chapels proportionably diminished? Some light was thrown upon this inquiry by information received, but not published, when our supplements were under consideration; and as we have been challenged on the subject, that information, though but fragmentary, may now be made use of. We will first take a town of the largest size, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The enumerator for this borough gave what he regarded as the average attendance in each place of worship in Newcastle in October, 1872, and the sum of his estimate we now subjoin, collating it with that furnished in the 1851 return:—

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.					
1851			1871		
	Population	Most num- erously at- tended		Population	Most num- erously at- tended
Church of England	87,784	7,902	16	128,180	8,950
Non-Est. Churches	40	18,378	83+	32,221	18,330

This Table would indicate that whereas in 1851 the worshippers in the non-Established places of worship in Newcastle were 61.5 of the whole, in 1872 they amounted to 67 per cent. of the whole; or if we allow five per cent. for a possible over-estimate, the proportion would be 62 per cent. We will now take a second-class town, where the enumerator took very great pains to secure reliable information:—

LEICESTER.					
1851			1871		
	Population	Most num- erously at- tended		Population	Most num- erously at- tended
Church of England	60,584	6,884	15	96,084	8,500
Non-Est. Churches	28	16,180	88	24,900	19,550

According to this tabular statement the Free Churches of Leicester contained at the time of counting, viz., October, 1872, about 70 per cent. of the total number of worshippers, being a relative increase of ten per cent. as compared

* This point is further illustrated in Mr. Mann's report, who in reference to a table which is given, says that although it "shows that the Church of England has attending its three services, more persons than all the other bodies put together (3,773,474 against 3,487,559), it appears that the number of attendances given by the 3,773,474 persons is actually less than the number given by the 3,487,559; the former having attended 5,292,551 times, while the latter attended 5,603,515 times."

+ This large number of "places of worship" for 1872 is due to the inclusion of mission rooms, of which there are twenty-one.

with 1851. Turning to a third-class borough, we give the information received relative to

WARRINGTON.					
1851.			1871.		
	Population	Most num- erously at- tended		Population	Most num- erously at- tended
Church of England	22,584	3,236	8	27,063	2,580
Non-Est. Churches	11	5,245	20	8,601	4,620

In this case the relative proportions of worshippers in the non-Established places of worship in 1851 and 1872 respectively were fifty-two per cent. and sixty per cent.

Thus, in these three towns of different populations, and of varying characteristics, the Free Churches have proportionately increased the number of attendants since 1851. Combining them, we find that the denominations outside the Established Church supply sixty-seven per cent. of the accommodation and sixty-eight per cent. of the worshippers. Supposing that we deduct five per cent. from the estimated attendance on the score of possible exaggeration, there would still remain sixty-three per cent. The meaning of this is, that at least thirteen per cent. beyond a moiety of the worshipping population attend Divine service in the places of worship outside the Established Church in these three boroughs, taking the most numerous-attended services as a standard of comparison. These are illustrative cases, and there is no reason, so far as we are aware, why Newcastle, Leicester, and Warrington should not be regarded, *apropos* to the problem before us, as types of our towns in general. If it is found that in these places the Free Churches have a greater preponderance of the means of Divine worship, and a proportionate increase of attendants since 1851, we may reasonably conclude that the same rule holds good, with slight variations, in all the other towns we have dealt with. Indeed, if it were not wearisome and superfluous, further proofs to the same effect might be given. It may then be accepted as an axiom, sound in theory, and supported by experience, that the increase of places of worship means generally a proportionate increase of worshippers, and that the provision by Dissenters of three-fifths of the accommodation for an urban population of six and a half millions, implies that the numbers who use them are to be estimated in the same ratio. This conclusion is fortified by the notorious fact that, while a clergy supported to a great extent by State endowments can carry on their ministrations irrespective of the number of persons who use them, Nonconformists cannot ignore that consideration. As a rule the latter cannot build, still less maintain, places of worship unless there is need for them. Their ministers have no endowments to fall back upon, and ministers and services can only be sustained by the voluntary contributions of those who require them. When Dissenting chapels cannot be made self-supporting after fair trial, they are closed or sold. The argument of Church critics, unable to overthrow the recent statistics of religious accommodation given in the *Nonconformist*, who contend that the Free Churches erect places of worship which are scarcely frequented by the population, is therefore not only theoretically absurd, but is disproved by the returns of 1851, and entirely breaks down when the test of actual existing facts, as indicated by the above illustrative cases, is applied.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE exercise of his patronage by Mr. Gladstone, in Church and State, during the course of his recent administration has provoked no little comment. In the State the right hon. gentleman has been profuse in his rewards, and it has as yet been impossible to discover the principle upon which those rewards have been distributed. In the Church, however, it has been sufficiently obvious. Mr. Gladstone is a High-Churchman, and he has exercised his patronage almost exclusively in favour of men of his own ecclesiastical party. The *Rock* is indignant at this. It gives a list of all Mr. Gladstone's appointments, prefacing it by the remark that it tells a "very sad tale." "Even," it says, "the few Evangelical names that break the monotony of the series are not to be regarded as 'set-offs' on the side of truth against preponderating error, for almost every case of the kind is susceptible of explanation, the reverse of satisfactory." Thus an Evangelical was appointed to the Bishopric of Sierra Leone, which, says our contemporary, no one, unless he had the spirit of a martyr, would ever think of accepting. Dr. Payne Smith, too, was removed from a professorship at Oxford to a deanery at Canterbury, where his influence "would

be very much less," and so on. But why this complaint? After Lord Palmerston's last administration, an exactly similar complaint was made by the High-Church journals. Is it not well understood, by everybody, that the Established Church, as at present constituted, is nothing but the tool of politicians? The *Rock* says, "Let us hope that Mr. Disraeli will do better." It has actually come to this—the Evangelicals are looking to Mr. Disraeli for their salvation. Could the irony of the Establishment theory farther go?

The Episcopal Church Reform movement, to which we directed attention last week, has attracted no little notice. Of course the Ritualistic journals pronounce against it, but, as yet, in no very decisive tones. The movement in favour of some immediate reform is however growing. The *Standard* considers it to be no slight tribute to Mr. Disraeli's Government that, in the moment of its accession to power, Churchmen should be found urging it to undertake this work. "The reason is obvious. They feel convinced that the Conservative Government would take up these questions in a spirit of sincere friendship to the Church." At the same time, this journal hints that a measure of ritual law reform is immediately imperative, for, "thanks to the attitude of defiance taken by the extreme Ritualists, legislation on this question cannot long be postponed." The *Post* also holds that the present Parliament is to be distinguished by legislation on Church questions; but for anti-Ritualistic legislation it is not prepared, for it "involves simply the driving out of the Church of about five thousand of the best of the English clergy." The *Post* protests against the increase of the power of the spiritual judges. The *John Bull* gives an uncertain sound. It acknowledges the fact that the bishops have determined to introduce a bill which shall enable them, with a council, to deal speedily with breaches of the law, and that "it is clear that some effort will be made to put a stop to every man being a law unto himself." We must therefore be prepared to see the House of Commons converted into a lay Convocation. As regards our own objects we could desire nothing better.

The *Times* has another leader upon this subject, suggested by the letter of a correspondent, who expresses his pleasure that the discretionary power of the bishops is at last to be made a reality, and who thinks that this may do "more than anything else to save the Church from the dangers which surround it." The *Times* at first hailed the proposal of the bishops with extraordinary fervour, but it now begins to see difficulties connected with it. For instance, the subjects with which the proposed council should deal must be defined, and "that all Church ceremonial should be placed under the control of committees of clergy and laity in each diocese, could not, of course, be contemplated." But to draw the line will be "difficult," "and it is possible that the attempt may awaken a keen party strife." Then it acknowledges that "uniformity is at present impossible." And so the *Times* eats its first article, and virtually decides that the proposed anti-Ritualistic scheme is impracticable.

Canon Ryle has always commanded no inconsiderable amount of respect from Nonconformists; but we are afraid that this respect must, in future, be withheld from him. We have just read the report of a lecture which the canon delivered at Ipswich last Tuesday for the East Suffolk Church Defence Institution on "Disestablishment: What will come of it?" We need not go through the whole argument of the canon, but we happen to find this amongst his statements:—

He believed some wild and rabid Liberationists would have the clergy stripped of their life incomes even, and the old parish churches turned into libraries, mechanics' institutes, casinos, and music-halls. The Church and the sects would be put upon a dead level; Mahomedans, Infidels, Deists, Socinians, Jews, Romanists, Episcopalians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, would be regarded with like indifference. The State would have nothing to do with religion, Government would allow its subjects to serve God or serve Baal, go to heaven or hell as they pleased, looking on with epicurean indifference; the Sovereign might be a Papist, the Prime Minister a Mahomedan, the Lord Chancellor a Jew; Parliament would begin without prayer, oaths would disappear from courts of justice, our next king would be crowned without a religious service, and possibly regimental bands might be forbidden to play "God save the Queen." (Laughter.) This was what Mr. Miall and his friends were trying to bring about. Let them deny it if they could.

Ill-health, failure of practical influence, or something of the sort, must have twisted Canon Ryle's heart and brain before he uttered these words. The canon is familiar with the anti-State Church controversy, and ought to know, if he does not know, that his characterisation is simply and grossly un-

truthful. We do "deny it," but there should be no necessity for the denial. Yet Canon Ryle is an Evangelical!

We print, in another column, a communication from a Scottish correspondent, upon a possible reform in the Church of Scotland—for that, as well as the reform of the Church of England, is, it is said, to be taken in hand by the new Reform Government! There is to be an abolition of the present law of patronage, and a bribe to the Free Church in the shape of the unexhausted tiends. It is positively stated that the Government favours such a scheme; but we need a little more authentic information than is conveyed to us in this manner to credit it. Mr. Disraeli may be romantic, but he is not mad.

SCOTTISH CHURCH NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

A Glasgow paper suddenly published last week what professed to be the heads of a bill for the reconstruction of the Church of Scotland on the basis of a reformed Establishment. Another paper in the same city went further, and asserted that the bill had been actually considered at a private meeting of the Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh, and had met there with such a cordial reception that, although Dr. Rainy and Mr. Arnot had declared their decided preference for disestablishment, a large majority were in favour of going with the tide. I am able to say that a great deal of that is simple bosh. That there have been since the advent of the Tories to power strong hopes excited in certain quarters of a reconstruction of the Establishment, is indeed notorious, but that things are in such a forward state as is indicated by the existence of a bill, is absurd; and with regard to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, I know from the most direct sources that the bill as described was never before it, and that on the subject which was actually discussed at the private meeting, *absolute unanimity prevailed!* The truth is that the leading men in the Free Church on what I may call the Liberal side are anxious so to guide public opinion as to consider a variety of interests, and the business at present is not easy. In the first place, they are in cordial sympathy with the remarkable religious movement which is just now stirring the heart of Scotland, and they are very averse to do anything which might needlessly awaken a disturbing controversy. In the second place, they are anxious to keep the peace in their communion; and yet, thirdly, they have so decidedly made up their minds about this, for example, that the abolition of patronage ought not to clear the way of any intelligent Free Churchman into the Establishment that they feel bound to give forth no uncertain sound upon that head. What they have been consulting about then is not whether they can agree to any particular bill, but to what extent or in what way they ought to countenance any politico-ecclesiastical agitation for the present at all.

Sir Robert Anstruther's proposal is simply for the abolition of patronage, and that end is so undeniably good in itself that many are unable to understand why the Nonconformists of Scotland should utter a syllable against it. But our attitude will be understood if such points as the following are considered:—

1. The proposal is equivalent to a request that the nation shall give a new lease to the Establishment, and we are forced to ask the question—Have the present holders of the endowments done anything to merit this special favour, and is their present character so excellent as that we can safely recommend the religious instruction of the people into their hands? Now, our contention is that the nation owes nothing to the men at whose door lies the guilt of our secessions and disruptions, and that it would be anything but wise to give up Scotland to a Church whose ministry derives its inspiration chiefly from the Broad School.

2. The spring of the movement is not the conviction that the Christian people should have the right to choose their own ministers, but the politic persuasion that if patronage were abolished in the Establishment the Dissenting interest would be dashed. I am not guessing when I say that. Dr. Norman McLeod, who headed the deputation to Gladstone some years ago, made no secret in the General Assembly that he disliked popular election; and, in fact, the scheme actually proposed is not for the abolition of patronage pure and simple at all, but for the constitution of a court of nominators, which is as objectionable in point of principle as lay patronage itself.

3. We hold, too, that as long as the decisions against the essential freedom of the Church remain unrepealed in the Books of the Court of Session,

Sir Robert's device is a mere piece of tinkering—which will be sufficient to do mischief, but which will not produce any such radical reform in the Church as to give any solid ground of hope that substantial and lasting good will come of it.

Our position, therefore, is to us quite clear. We don't in the least object to the Church of Scotland reforming itself in any way competent to it. But if it asks the consent of Parliament to organise changes, then it makes the nation as such a party in the case, and the Nonconformists of Scotland have quite made up their minds as to their course of duty. They will say decidedly—We cannot consent to your scheme, however good it may seem in its own nature, and if you will insist on having matters readjusted to suit the age, here is an alternative issue which we will resolutely raise—that, namely, of *Disestablishment*.

The "Bill" to which I have referred contains several particulars additional to that taken charge of by Sir R. Anstruther. It proposes that Government shall issue a declaration practically affirming the Free-Church principle of spiritual independence, and shall provide out of the unexhausted tiends an annual sum of 150,000*l.* to meet the cost of maintaining the ministry of the present Dissenting Churches, which, it is expected, will then be absorbed in an all-embracing Establishment.

It must be gratifying to the Free Church to have lived to see its principles recognised in such influential circles, but I question extremely whether an Erastian Parliament will say ditto to Mr. Gordon in this matter. At any rate, it is in the last degree unlikely that the landowners will consent to pay an additional £150,000 a-year even to see Toryism again in the ascendant. And although the whole theory proceeds on the cool assumption that those who are Voluntaries from conviction will accept the bait, I dare say there is principle enough among them to constitute a formidable opposition, no matter in what quarter the scheme happens to meet with acceptance.

Dr. Begg, the Anti-Union leader, has returned from New Zealand, and he gets the credit of having a great deal to do with those intrigues. The suspicion is probably not without foundation. Anti-Unionism has a strange leaning towards reconstruction, and one illustration of that is that one of the principal laymen of the party—the man who presided at their greatest meetings, Mr. Maurice Lothian—has joined the Establishment.

THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT.

MEETING AT OLDHAM.

On the 10th inst. the Oldham branch of the Liberation Society held its annual meeting in the Town Hall, and Mr. Carvell Williams, and the Rev. G. S. Reaney, of Warrington, attended as a deputation from the society. Mr. Councillor Travis presided. Several of the speakers made references to the results of the general election, and we give some passages from the speeches bearing on the subject.

The Rev. G. S. REANEY said that this was the winter of their discontent, but somehow they came up to meetings smiling, even after what had recently taken place. They were told that they were beaten along the whole line, and when the editors of the *Spectator* and *Pall Mall Gazette* told them that, they ought to believe it; but they did not feel that they were beaten. (Hear, hear.) At any rate, the defeat they had suffered was nothing like the defeat which their opponents would try to persuade them they had suffered. His own firm opinion was that it was Mr. Forster's party that had been beaten, and he was not altogether sorry for it. Now they had cleared the ground for action. They knew who were their friends, and who were their opponents, and they knew where to hit and when to hit. He wished to know what Mr. Disraeli would do with his majority. They would now see what a Tory Government would do with a majority in the House of Commons, and the whole country—the Church, the parsons, and the publicans—at their back. Mr. Disraeli came into office as the great Protestant champion. He could not have much to do with the Church of England in that capacity. They were told by Canon Ryle that the time had come for Church reform. He (Mr. Reaney) would not be surprised if it had. But would Mr. Disraeli be the man to make reforms in the Church? Nonconformists had but a waiting warfare to fight. The intelligence and progress of the age, and the genius of the Christian faith, were on their side. It was the same battle as was being waged everywhere against privilege and priestcraft. The only thing they wanted was to have the courage of their convictions. If their leader chose to dissolve at a most inappropriate time, without consulting the party, and if the party were defeated, instead of turning round and saying, "I will be no leader of a defeated party," he ought to say, "I will unite them, and once more lead them on to victory." (Hear, hear.) If they were to be led to victory by the Whig party, the time had come

when the old cry would again be heard among the free churches, "To your tents, O Israel!" (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CARVELL WILLIAMS said that though it might be no use "crying over spilt milk," it might be important to ascertain how the milk-can came to be upset, in order to prevent a similar misfortune in future. (Hear.) He recalled a passage in the *Nonconformist* some months ago, which insisted on the necessity for some "blazing principle" to kindle the zeal and secure the success of the Liberal party. Both the idea and the phrase were ridiculed in certain political quarters at the time, but the Liberal leaders, who had seen what could be effected by a blazing principle in 1868, had now found that, for want of it, the fire had well-nigh gone out in 1874. He then continued:—

Mr. Gladstone might have pushed the principle of religious equality somewhat further; he might have sought to heal his quarrel with the Nonconformists, who had felt deeply grieved with Mr. Forster's education policy, and had also taken some offence at Mr. Gladstone himself, with regard to the course that he had took on one or two occasions when Mr. Miall's motion for disestablishment was submitted. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gladstone had gone on a different tack, and a friend of his (Mr. W.'s) had lately reminded him that, nine months ago, he predicted what course Mr. Gladstone would take at the next general election. He (Mr. W.) was then asked how Mr. Gladstone would face the country at another general election, in the divided state of his party; the main source of this division being the difference between the Government and the Nonconformists. His reply was that Mr. Gladstone would probably seek to divert attention from ecclesiastical questions, by bringing in some great financial or other measure, in the hope that he should awaken a sufficient amount of enthusiasm in the Liberal ranks to enable him to dispense with that hearty aid from the Nonconformist which he so highly appreciated in 1868. It had turned out as he had predicted. He rejoiced that the expedient resorted to by Mr. Gladstone had failed. He should have been ashamed of the Nonconformist body if they had sold themselves for the sake of the abolition of the income-tax; he should have lost his faith in them if they had quietly ignored all the threats in which they had indulged for months past, and allowed the Government to go on in its old course, on the understanding that they should bring in a great measure of fiscal reform. Mr. Gladstone had not even the consolation of thinking that success had rewarded his expedient.

Referring to the fact that the disestablishment party had between eighty and ninety votes in the new Parliament, the speaker said:—

A distinguished Whig had told them last week that the Liberal party was "effaced," and a Liberal journal had said that the party was not only without a leader but without a whip, and without the recognised machinery for bringing members together. Liberationists were far more comfortably situated than that. They would not want for leaders; they knew their own mind; they had an object before them towards which they had been pressing for years, and towards which they would continue to press. Their machinery had not been shattered; and, what was more, they had stout hearts, firm faith, and inexhaustible patience. (Hear, hear.) They always expected to have to wait till they accomplished their purpose. In 1863, the Tory party resolved to strengthen themselves by opposing all ecclesiastical reform. The result of that determination was that the Church Rate Abolition Bill was defeated, so was the Endowed Schools Bill and the Qualification for Offices Bill. What did the Liberationists do? They simply retired for a while, resolving, while they turned their backs upon the House of Commons, to go to the people; and what had been the result? Why, with one exception, every one of the measures which the Tories defeated at that time had since been placed on the statute-book, and, more than that, the Irish Church had been disestablished. The Liberationists would do the same thing at the present time, which was peculiarly favourable to them. He proceeded to point out the opportunities which now presented themselves to the friends of religious equality, and to urge that full use should be made of them.

Mr. T. Emmott, the Rev. M. Mills, Mr. Geddes, Mr. Abraham Buckley, the Rev. W. Duthie, and the Rev. W. H. M'Kenny also took part in the proceedings, which were very animated.

REV. M. MILLER AT CANTERBURY.

The Rev. Marmaduke Miller, of London, has lectured at St. George's Hall in this city, on "Church Reform through Disestablishment." W. H. Linom, Esq., occupied the chair, and several of the leading Nonconformists of Canterbury were present. Having referred to the general character of the discussion on Church and State, and the dissatisfaction of all parties with the present relations, the lecturer remarked that it was now admitted by many distinguished Churchmen that in the internal condition of the Church there were some preaces of disestablishment. Having given illustrations of this, Mr. Miller went on to show how the work of the Church was hindered for want of those reforms which it seemed impossible for her to effect. We quote the following con-

denser report of the subsequent portions of Mr. Miller's admirable address:—

The Church earnestly required more bishops, but could not get them. In America, the Church required more bishops, and they had increased the episcopate by thirty-two bishops in eighty years, but in England they had only increased the bench of bishops by one in 300 years. The reason why the Church of England could not make more bishops was that she had sold her birth-right for a mess of pottage, and she could not make a bishop. He alluded to the efforts made by the clergy to induce Lord Palmerston and Lord Derby to increase the episcopate, and then asked, was it not disgraceful that a great Christian Church should have to go to a House of Commons constituted as ours is and humbly pray that they might have another bishop? Members of every religious persuasion, and some of no religious persuasion whatever, had a right to speak and vote on the question whether the Church should have more bishops. Mr. Bradlaugh, were he elected to the House of Commons, would have the right to speak and vote on the subject. Was it not unseemly? Was it according to the will of the Great Head of the Church? Certainly not, and yet this was the natural outcome of the union of the Church and State as it exists to-day. If more bishops were required for the development of the Church's life, it was manifest in this respect the progress was retarded owing to her union with the State. He next commented upon the manner in which bishops were appointed, and said that political motives frequently predominated. He showed that the dean and chapter were bound in their appointment to elect the bishop selected by the Prime Minister of the day; and asked if the bishops were appointed not primarily on account of their efficiency, but from political motives, must not the Church suffer in this respect? The Church was as powerless with respect to the appointment of parochial clergy as she was in the appointment of her bishops. The congregations had no voice in the appointment of their pastors, and the cure of souls was a matter of common merchandise. He strongly condemned the traffic in livings, and after remarking that it had been stated that at the present time one-tenth of the livings in the Church were offered for sale, he said there was little doubt that in many cases the clergy were parties to both the purchase and sale of livings, notwithstanding the oath against simony which they took when instituted into a living. He read extracts from the speeches and writings of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Manchester, Winchester, Ely, Exeter, and Oxford, denouncing the traffic in advowsons, and observed that he agreed with the Bishop of Oxford that it was impossible to believe that any religious society having full control of its own affairs would endure the continuance of such a system without energetic protests and without some strenuous endeavours to remedy the wrong. Any religious society having the control of its own affairs would take up a banner, and very swiftly sweep the nuisance into the dust-bin, but the Church of England had not the control of its own affairs, and could not so long as it was allied to the State; loss of liberty on the part of the Church was an essential condition of the union with the State. The traffic in livings was admitted on all hands to be a national scandal and disgrace, alike injurious to the Church and State; but who could point out a remedy for this abuse? Where was the reforming knife that could cut out this deep-rooted cancer? It was admitted there was no remedy; it was an essential part of the system, and so long as the Church remained united to the State, he believed it could not be altered. But not only was reform needed in the manner of appointing the parochial clergy, but power was required to remove them when they failed to do the work for which they were appointed. The living was now the parson's freehold, and it was extremely difficult, it was often practically impossible, to remove a clergyman for heresy, for inefficiency, or even for certain kinds of immorality. Nonconformist churches had the right and power to deal with such cases, but the Church of England, owing to its connection with the State, found it extremely difficult to deal with them when they arose; but if it were separated from the State it would soon devise means of dealing with incompetent men and removing immoral men. Another reform required in the Church was the power to distribute its teachers and its funds according to the requirements of the nation. Having enlarged on these points, the speaker said the want of all other wants was freedom of action, and he asked how was the Church to obtain that legislative and executive power which was needful to bring about the reforms he had indicated? Replying to the question himself, he said there was but one way in which the Church could acquire the right of self-government, and that was through disestablishment.

The rev. lecturer resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

On March 12th the Rev. Marmaduke Miller lectured at the Co-operative Hall, Middleton, under the auspices of the Middleton and Tonge Liberal Club, Mr. T. B. Wood in the chair. Mr. Miller referred to the reforms which had been effected during the last few years, all of which had to be discussed again and again; for like all monopolies, they died hard. He then referred at length to the Church Reform movement, and concluded a very powerful lecture amid loud cheers. On the motion of the Rev. Spencer Hall, seconded by Mr. William Bell, Heywood, a cordial vote of thanks was given to the Rev. Marmaduke Miller for his lecture.

CHESTER.—On March 11 Mr. Carvell Williams lectured on "Church and State in America," in the Town Hall, Chester. At the close of his lecture, which was listened to with the closest attention, resolutions were spoken to the Rev. G. Powell and the Rev. J. Jenkyns (Calvinistic Methodists), the Rev. J. K. Montgomery (Unitarian), Mr. G. Marsh and the Rev. James Williams. At a lecture last season there was great disorder, but on this occasion the State-Church roughs kept away, and there was quietude throughout.

LEEK.—On March 6 the Rev. A. Leach, New Connexion minister of Leek, lectured on the Liberation movement in that town, Mr. J. Nicholson in

the chair. The majority of the attendants were working men. Mr. Leach commenced his lecture by laying down the principle of religious equality. Then he pointed out the necessary consequences of a violation of that principle, remarking amongst other things, that if it be the duty of the State to establish and support by its authority some form of the Christian religion, it must be the duty of the good citizen to accept the decision of the State, and to receive the prescribed form of Christianity without further objection, so that in the eye of the law all Dissenters are not good citizens, but religious rebels, and the Nonconformist cannot follow his religious convictions without being a transgressor. The lecturer next reviewed, in a clear and concise manner, the various arguments in favour of State-Churchism, touching, as a last point, the Church property argument. Votes of thanks closed the proceedings.

MR. GORDON'S LIBERATION LECTURES.—The week before last the Rev. J. H. Gordon, of Darlington, spent in his own neighbourhood, and delivered lectures on the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings at Guisbro', Skinningrove, New Marske, and Marake, all in Cleveland, in the North Riding. Three of these places had never been visited before, and two or three of them are old Churchy places, and needing much information on the great question of religious equality. Several hearty friends turned up, however, and, if such visits could only be followed up rapidly, the effect would be very great. Mr. Andrews was with Mr. Gordon at Guisbro', and heartily addressed the meeting.

CHURCH AND STATE ON THE CONTINENT.

An encyclical letter of the Pope addressed to the Austrian bishops, dated the 7th inst., has been published. The Pope therein condemns the ecclesiastical bills submitted by the Austrian Government to the Reichsrath, and declares that their object is to bring the Roman Catholic Church into most ruinous subjection to the arbitrary power of the State. His Holiness admits that the Austrian laws appear moderate as compared with those enacted by Prussia. Nevertheless, they are of the same spirit and character, and pave the way for the same destruction of the Church in Austria as in Prussia. The Pope renews his protest against the rupture of the Concordat, and describes the assertion that a change was brought about in the church by the dogma of infallibility, as a pernicious pretext, and hopes that the bishops will protect the rights of the Church. His Holiness, at the same time, announces that in a fresh letter to the Emperor Francis Joseph, dated 7th inst., he adjured His Majesty not to allow the Church to be handed over to dishonourable servitude and his Catholic subjects to be visited by the deepest affliction. The Pope's letter to the bishops has caused considerable sensation.

Herr Von Stremayr has received a telegraphic message from the Emperor, now at Pesth, expressing approval of his speech in Parliament in vindication of the ecclesiastical bills against the Ultramontanes.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath continued the debate on the first Ecclesiastical Bill on Saturday. The bill was read a second time in the form in which it was brought forward by the committee, and a resolution was added in favour of separating the parishes in Austrian territory from the diocese of Breslau.

On Monday the first Ecclesiastical Bill was read a third time and passed without alteration. The general debate was then opened upon the second Ecclesiastical Bill, which deals with the mode in which the Church funds are to be raised; and after seven of the twenty-five members who had inscribed their names to speak against the bill had addressed the House, the discussion was closed and the further consideration of the measure was adjourned.

The bishops in committees have discussed Cardinal Rauscher's moderate memorandum to the Emperor. The majority seem inclined to adopt a sharp protest. The Federals and Clericals are striving to secure a majority in the Upper House against the bills.

The German Federal Council has given its sanction to the ecclesiastical bill proposed by Government, providing for the punishment of refractory bishops, with slight modifications.

Bishop Mullen, of Erie, Pa., refuses absolution and the sacraments to any Catholics who send their children to the public schools.

CENTENARY HALL.—The Scotsman announces that the Centenary Hall in Bishopgate-street, the headquarters of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, will shortly be in the market. It is understood that the missionary committee have passed a resolution in favour of this course.

THE IRISH CHURCH SURPLUS.—Various claims are being advanced in Dublin to the Irish Church surplus. The North Union guardians have discussed a series of them. One was proposed by Captain Brinkley, to the effect that the surplus should be applied in alleviation of the poor-rates. Mr. Ledger-Essen, J.P., suggested as more fit and proper objects, the purchase of a royal residence in Ireland, the establishment of a packet station, and the development of the Irish fisheries. The guardians had most sympathy with the prospect of reduced poor-rates, and adopted Captain Brinkley's proposal.

DR. STOUGHTON AND THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.—A correspondent informs us that the Rev. John Stoughton, D.D., the respected minister of Kensington Chapel, has just been elected by the committee of the Athenæum, a member of their club. The committee have the power of electing, without ballot, a limited number of eminent men, either in literature, science, or art, or occupying important public positions, as bishops or judges. This is the first time that this honour has been conferred on a Nonconformist minister. Dr. Stoughton is the author of "The Ecclesiastical History of England," "The Life of Dr. Doddridge," and other works.—Record.

THE WOODARD SCHOOLS AND THE CONFESSIONAL.—"Umbra" writes to the *Staffordshire Advertiser* in reference to the recent Lichfield meeting in support of the Denstone branch of the Woodard school system:—"Dr. Lowe, in a very frank and open manner, admitted that there was to be a father confessor appointed for the Denstone boys, but that they were not to be admitted to confession against the parent's will. There is now no concealment, therefore, about the character of Denstone. The vicar of Denstone also strongly defended the practice, and told us that not only in Denstone, but in many public schools, confession was now making rapid progress, in Eton for example, where, he said, the boys so desired it that they went round to the neighbouring parishes seeking a priest to shrive them. Does not all this prove that there is some subtle influence at work—a conspiracy," as the archbishops call it most truly—to undermine the work of the Reformation?"

THE CONVOCATION FOR THE PROVINCE OF YORK.—The discussion on Wednesday as to the admission of lay representatives to Convocation was long and animated. Ultimately an amendment was adopted, which, while recognising the value of lay co-operation, opposed the motion on the ground that it would introduce a fundamental change which it was not desirable to introduce into the constitution of Convocation. After this subject had been disposed of, a discussion followed on the presentation by the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne of a report from the committee on educational endowments. In this report, which dealt with the educational endowments for the Northern Province, the committee said that it was beyond doubt the commissioners had hitherto signally failed in obtaining co-operation, aid, and sympathy from the trustees of school endowments and from the community at large, and the committee were of opinion that in any Act of Parliament continuing their powers there should be inserted a provision, before they could exercise their compulsory powers, that there should be a decision or judgment in some open court where evidence could be taken on oath. The Dean of Chester, the Dean of Manchester, and several other members of the synod took exception to the report, and thought it did not recognise the good which had been done by the commission. Convocation was then prorogued till the 8th of April.

THE CITY CHURCHES.—The removal of several of the city churches in London, now resolved on, has led the *Church Herald* to institute inquiries in regard to them, which brought to light some interesting and instructive facts. The number of the churches to be demolished is fourteen. In seven of the districts the average population is 296, the lowest being 208, and the highest 400. In other four, the average population is 482, the lowest and highest being 416 and 512. As regards the payment of the clergy, the rate in the first seven churches is more than a pound a head for each man, woman and child of the population, the average stipend being 365*l*. In the next four the rate per head is not quite, but very nearly, as high, being eighteen shillings and tenpence—the stipend averaging 454*l*. One of the clergymen, however, has as high as 700*l*. for his population of 500. In the three others, two have 400*l*. each, while one, whose parish is the second largest, has 2,000*l*. in addition to 1,500*l*. as a Canon of Canterbury! It appears that these rectors and vicars are all non-resident. Considering the localities in which the churches are situated, they may be necessitated to live in other parts of the city, but what plea is there for one of them living at Brighton, and another at a country residence in Kent? The whole thing is a scandal to religion, and could not exist in an unestablished church for a single day.—Freeman.

CHURCH AND STATE IN SCOTLAND.—At a meeting of the Free Presbytery of Glasgow on Wednesday, Dr. Buchanan gave notice that he would submit the following overture at next meeting of Presbytery:—"Whereas the principles which determined the separation of the Free Church from the State are of permanent authority and vital importance; and whereas, since then a generation has passed away, and the lapse of time renders it necessary to give special diligence to secure that those principles are rightly understood and duly valued by the members of the Church; and whereas attempts have been made in certain quarters external to the Church to make it appear that the course taken in 1843 for the vindication of these great principles, and on which the Divine blessing has so signally rested, was a mistaken one and ought not to have been adopted; and whereas there is reason to believe that proposals will be made in the present session of Parliament regarding the law of patronage in the Established Church, in connection with which misapprehensions may arise fitted to compromise the position and to endanger the principles of this Church; and whereas the place which, as the result of the Disruption, has in God's provi-

decease been assigned to this Church, and the great and varied opportunities of usefulness which she in consequence possesses, are of a nature to require that instead of showing any disposition to resign that place and those opportunities, she ought rather to guard and improve them with earnest and sedulous care: it is therefore hereby overtured by this Presbytery to the Venerable the General Assembly to take the premises into serious consideration, to adopt such measures as, under the Divine blessing, may best serve to uphold the position and to perpetuate the principles of this Church."

Religious and Denominational News.

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.

The revival movement north of the Tweed continues unabated, especially in Glasgow, where the crowded services, including several noon-day prayer-meetings, continue. All classes of the community—rich and poor, old and young, parents and children—are affected by the movement, and the work now seems to go on with undiminished interest, whether the American revivalists take part in it or not, and most of the clergy of all denominations are unitedly and actively engaged in it. One of the meetings recently held has been that of fallen women in the Lesser Trades' Hall. About 150 were brought in by ladies and gentlemen who had gone to seek them in the streets, and having been provided with a hot supper and tea, they were addressed by Dr. Wallace and others, and about twenty-five consented to enter various establishments with a view to regaining a position of respectability. At some of the meetings accounts are given of the progress of the revival. At one, Mr. Moody said that the news of what was going on in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee, had stirred up other places, and special services were now being held in almost all the towns and villages of Scotland. A Liverpool minister reported that prayer-meetings had already commenced there; another from Yorkshire, said that in some places in that county there were united services and much inquiry. Lord Polwarth told of the interest aroused in the work in the country districts of the east, and a clergyman from Edinburgh said the movement was deepening and widening in that city. On Saturday week there was an overflowing noon-day meeting in Wellington-street United Presbyterian Church specially devoted to children. Both Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey were present, and a series of suitable hymns was sung, led by the latter, the former giving a short address, and other ministers doing the same. Next day, Sunday, the City Hall was crowded at nine a.m. with young men, and an impressive service followed, and there was in the evening a meeting in Free St. David's Church of men converted during the Glasgow special services. In the evening also the City Hall was crowded, many persons being unable to gain admission. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. Dr. Wallace, Mr. Scott, G. Keith, Mr. Sankey was present, and along with a select choir, sang a number of hymns: On the same day the special services throughout Glasgow were numerous and the attendance large, several of them being devoted to individual classes of the population. On Monday week the noon-day meeting was crowded to excess, many having to go away, being unable to find admission. It was calculated that not less than 1,800 were present. The meeting was conducted in a similar manner to those held previously—Mr. Moody presided, and made a few remarks; Mr. Sankey and the choir of ladies sang a selection of hymns. A lengthy list of special requests for prayer was read; and the meeting engaged in silent prayer. The Rev. Andrew Bonar read a portion of the Book of Samuel, and made some appropriate remarks. The meeting was then declared open, and encouraging reports were given by several ministers and laymen relative to the work being carried on in Glasgow, and in different towns and villages in the country. One speaker stated that the movement had created a deep impression at the west-end of the city. A number of gentlemen followed with accounts of the results of the movement, especially among young men and also domestic servants. Amongst the meetings held in the evening was the first of a series of nightly prayer-meetings, begun by the Independent Order of Good Templars, which was held in the Grand Lodge Hall. It was explained that the object of the meetings was to offer prayer to God on behalf of temperance. At Tuesday's meeting Sheriff Campbell said he had left Edinburgh that morning, and was glad to be able to tell them that the work was going on as satisfactorily as ever it had done. They had, however, entered on a new phase of the movement. Instead of paying so much attention to the organisation of their own meetings they were sending out men who had seen all that had been going on to tell it to the people in the towns and villages of Scotland. The special requests for prayer are a prominent feature at all these meetings.

A circular has been issued, and is now circulating, bearing the signatures of the following as representing a large number of other ministers:—Robert Buchanan, D.D., J. Marshall Lang, D.D., Joseph Brown, D.D., John Eadie, D.D., LL.D., Patrick Fairbairn, D.D., Principal David McEwan, D.D., David Russell, George Stewart, S. Chapman J. Cuthbertson, Andrew A. Bonar, D.D., and A. N. Somerville, in which the following proposal is made:—

With the greatest possible deference, it is proposed

that a short period of time, from the 22nd to the 29th day of this month of March, 1874, shall be set apart for united prayer and effort on behalf of our young men throughout the land; that on both of the Sabbaths included within the period, prominent reference to the conversion of the young men of Scotland should kindly be made by the pastors in the course of their religious services; that prayer-meetings should make this subject matter of earnest intercession with God; and especially that Christian fathers and mothers should devote a portion of time daily for prayer, secret or public, for their sons, at twelve o'clock noon. It is also suggested that, wherever practicable, special evangelistic meetings for young men should be held at eight o'clock p.m.

From all parts of the country (says the *Weekly Review*, which gives copious details of the movement in Scotland) we hear cheering accounts of glorious revivals taking place; of their continuance, and that the movement continues to spread.

The Rev. Daniel Amos, of New College, London, has just accepted a very unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the church and congregation at the Independent Chapel, King's Lynn, Norfolk. Mr. Amos will enter upon his duties without delay, and with a great prospect of success.

The Rev. C. Kirtland, having accepted a unanimous and hearty invitation to the pastorate of the church at Battersea Chapel, for thirty-six years under the pastoral care of the late Rev. I. M. Soule, has given notice that he will shortly vacate the office of secretary to the British and Irish Baptist Home Mission, which he has held during a period of about nine years.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE BAPTIST UNION will be held in London on the 27th and 30th of April at the Mission-house, Castle-street, Holborn.

SOUTH NORWOOD.—The meeting reported in our last issue under the above heading was not held in the South Norwood Congregational Church, but in the Selhurst-road Congregational Church, Croydon.

THE LATE REV. W. PENNEFATHER.—Subscriptions to the amount of about 5,000*l.* have been received for the memorial to the late Rev. William Pennefather, who was for many years vicar of St. Jude's, Mildmay Park, Islington. The money will be applied to the extension of the parochial agencies in which the late vicar took so much interest.

MR. TALMAGE'S CHAPEL, the Brooklyn Tabernacle, has been dedicated. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, preached a good sermon. The tabernacle seats 4,000*l.*; cost 100,000*l.*; 65,000*l.* had been paid; 35,000*l.* was raised in two hours before the dedicatory prayer; seats are free; expenses paid by weekly offering. The tabernacle, it is said, cannot be excelled in architectural arrangements, and will be a model for other large churches.

RELIGIOUS DESTITUTION IN LARGE TOWNS.—Mr. Rathbone, M.P., speaking at Liverpool last night on the religious destitution, ignorance, and vice of our large towns, dwelt on the fact that recent prosperity had induced the rich and middle classes to resort to churches and chapels removed from the heart of the towns, and the result was that there was no active religious agency in many places at work to evangelise the poor. He suggested a combination of Churchmen and Nonconformists to subdivide large towns into districts or parishes, in which both religious instruction and healthy amusements might be supplied systematically. Let each large and wealthy church or chapel have its mission to the poor. Mr. G. Melly, M.P., cordially approved of the suggestion, but thought great care would be required in working it out.

WESLEYAN HOME MISSIONS.—The annual Wesleyan Home Missionary meeting was held last night in the Brixton-hill Chapel, the chair being taken by Mr. W. M'Arthur, M.P., and the platform occupied by various Wesleyan ministers, Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. Jupp, &c. The report, which was read by the Rev. J. S. Haworth, stated that during the past year the income of the society had amounted to 28,937*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, but there was a balance of 9,197*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* due to the treasurer. The committee thought that with comparatively little exertion the yearly collection might be more than doubled, and all other sources of income invigorated, so that 100,000*l.* might be the amount of the annual contribution to the fund. Papers were circulated in which it was stated that chaplains were also labouring at Curragh, Quebec, Bermuda, and that the regular home missionaries had made 60,000 religious visits during the year, many of them being to the sick and dying. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, the Rev. D. Jones (Baptist), the Rev. T. Arkroyd (Wandsworth), the Rev. W. H. Taylor (superintendent of circuit), &c.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—On Wednesday last a social meeting was held in the schoolroom of the Congregational Church, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells, to celebrate the extinction of the debt upon the premises. The meeting having adjourned to the church, the pastor, the Rev. J. Radford Thomson, M.A., took the chair, and stated that during his pastorate upwards of 3,000*l.* had been expended upon the building, now as complete and handsome and comfortable a house of Christian worship as could be desired. Grateful allusion was made to the new church erected by two members of the congregation in the Albion-road, and interest and sympathy were expressed in this new and truly mission movement, undertaken with Mr. Thomson's warm concurrence and approval. Reports were presented concerning the progress of the Sunday-schools, young men's class—a most effective auxiliary comprising a hundred members—the seven

village stations, and the various benevolent agencies; and a testimonial was presented to the precentor and choir-master. A new village church was projected at Five-oak Green, and a lady present at once offered 200*l.* towards its erection. In the course of the evening Mr. Edward Baines said a few words, congratulating the minister and people upon the extensive and efficient agencies of Christian usefulness maintained by the Congregationalists of Tunbridge Wells.

PRESBYTERIAN EVANGELISTIC CONFERENCE.—A conference of ministers and office-bearers of the English Presbyterian Church was held in the college on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Paterson, to hear reports from churches in which special services had been conducted. There was a large attendance. After devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. Dr. Dykes, the Chairman explained the object which brought them together. The Rev. W. Wallace, Woolwich, said the services in that town had resulted in a number of conversions. The Rev. J. Matheson gave a similar account of the work in Hampstead, which was still going on. Another minister reported that there had been special services for twenty-two consecutive nights in Whitefield Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Dykes said the meetings in Regent-square Church had been well attended; but they did not secure many of the non-church-going people. The spiritual life of their own people had been much strengthened. Mr. G. B. Woffendale then gave an encouraging account of the work in the squalid neighbourhood of Somers Town. Numbers of the outside people had been impressed, and many had decided for Christ in such a way as to lead them to feel that they would stand. He attributed much of the success to a prayer-meeting, which prepared the workers. Mr. Donald Matheson reported that a fortnight of daily prayer-meetings, followed by eight days of special evening services, had been held in South Kensington, during which time the prayer-meeting was continued. Fourteen had been added to the roll of communicants. Mr. Carruthers spoke of the blessing which had attended the services held in Islington Church. In addition to a number of conversions their own church had been benefited. The Rev. E. Taylor referred to his church at Camberwell, where the services had been in no ordinary degree owned by the Master. It was a matter of universal regret on the part of the congregation when the services closed. The Rev. Mr. McColl said the daily prayer-meeting at Wandsworth had been well attended, and the services fruitful. Their Sunday-school had been nearly doubled, and they had taken premises in order to open another school, and for the purpose of conducting mission services. The Rev. Dr. Fraser then spoke of the blessing which had attended the services in Marylebone Church. He was at a loss to know what to do with those whom he had conversed with, as the majority did not belong to his own congregation. He had formed the young women into a sort of Bible-class, which he had entrusted to ladies. The Rev. G. Carlyle said a great blessing had attended the services in his church in Kensington. The meetings were well attended, a large proportion of the people belonging to the non-church-going class. He thought this resulted from the work going on at their mission. The Rev. Mr. Fotheringham spoke of the manner in which brethren of other denominations had joined in the special services at Tottenham. The meetings had been well attended, as also were the after-meetings, and a deep impression was produced. The Rev. Dr. Drummond expressed his delight at the meetings conducted in St. John's-wood, and the success which had attended them. Mr. Short, elder, Notting-hill (the Rev. A. Saphir), gave an account of the services conducted in that church, which had been attended with blessed results. That week they had organised district prayer-meetings in as many houses as they could get, and those who attended the meetings were invited. The Rev. Theodore Meyer spoke of the abundant fruits of the services in Clapton Church (the Rev. Mr. Davison's). Mr. J. E. Mathieson drew attention to the number of petitions every day at St. George's Hall. An opportunity should be given immediately after every service for the pastor to speak with anxious persons. He thought the new-born converts should be banded together. The chairman, in drawing the conference to a close, said if they aimed more directly at conversions, they would occur more frequently. They should remember those in their congregations who were not converted, and speak to them frequently. Having briefly referred to the blessing which had attended the services in Balgrave Church, he pronounced the benediction, and the conference broke up.

A new edition of Dore's "London" will be published in half-crown monthly parts.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's work on "Juries" it is said, completed, and will be published in September.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first performance in London of Mr. Macfarren's new oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," produced for the first time at the Bristol Festival last October, will take place at Exeter Hall, on Friday next, the 20th inst. The great success which the work met with on its production has excited considerable interest in it. The principal performers engaged for the present performance are chiefly those who supported the work at Bristol, viz., Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Sir Michael Costa will conduct the performance.

Correspondence.

MR. FORSTER ON NONCONFORMISTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Although in your comments upon my letter of the 27th ult. you do not endorse my estimate of Mr. Forster's services, I am glad that from so influential a quarter as your editorial columns it should be admitted that the author of the Education Act is "honourable, brave, upright, and able." This description contrasts pleasantly with such terms as "betrayer," &c., which have been heard too frequently of late. You agree with me that the country was not four years ago, and is not now, prepared to accept a secular system of education, but you say the Liberal party was both able and willing to carry several improvements of the Act which Mr. Forster failed to embody in the bill.

I apprehend that the questions of training colleges, of the institution of an Education Minister for the Council, of the immediate in lieu of the gradual establishment of school boards, &c., are not the questions which have specially alienated some Nonconformists from Mr. Forster. The conscience clause and the assistance afforded to denominational schools, are doubtless the tender points, and it is in reference to them that I say Mr. Forster is unjustly blamed. The present conscience clause is a time-table as suggested by Mr. Dixon himself, and in reality does compel separate secular and religious instruction. It is hardly fair for Nonconformists, who now talk of any conscience clause as "a delusion and a snare," to blame Mr. Forster for not proposing a more stringent regulation than that recommended by an ultra-member of the Liberal party.

You say "above all" the absence of a plan for merging denominational schools in a national system was a great mistake, and that such a proposal would have been supported by the Liberal party and carried. The history of the passage of the Education Bill through the House, I think, distinctly shows the contrary. The Nonconformists are not the Liberal party—they are but a section of it, and when Mr. Richard proposed an amendment to the effect that denominational schools should be discouraged, but sixty members voted with him, while there was a large majority of Liberal members against him. Mr. Candlish's proposal refusing grants to voluntary schools received the support of seventy members only. I think it must be admitted that apart from some Nonconformists there was little anxiety on the part of Liberal members to remove Government support from existing schools.

I am not fond of clerical or priestly influence in day schools, as you suggest; on the contrary, I object to the Birmingham plan of separating religious and secular instruction, partly because it prevents the school teachers from doing that which, as teachers, they are competent to do, and offers the use of public property and the benefit of the school machinery to the clergy to do what they are almost universally unfitted to do—teach little children. At the same time, I believe the Government did only that which was just and right in securing the assistance of all existing educational establishments that were doing real work. They said in effect to voluntary school managers—"We want the people educated, and mean to have it done thoroughly. We will still assist you if in secular education you can show commensurate results. If not, we shall appoint a school board at the public expense to make up all existing deficiencies." How, I ask, could a Minister about to extend popular education throw overboard, even by the most gradual process, all those who had done the work in the past? Was it not wise to use, while improving and adding to existing machinery, rather than turn into enemies or disappointed and disheartened allies those who were practically acquainted with the subject? As to building grants, what did Mr. Forster do? The bill passed August 9, 1870, and building grants ceased on December 31st following.

I cannot admit that the extinction of voluntary schools would be a public good. It is not desirable, I think, for Government, either local or Imperial, to do more directly than see that the children are educated, and where necessary undertake the work. The Poor-law provides bread for the destitute, but it would be a mistake for all bread for the working classes to come through Government hands. I should not be surprised to see the current of public opinion after a few years set in favour of less public expenditure for education, and nothing would tend so much to stint school boards in doing their necessary work than the useless multiplicity of school-buildings.

It is, I think, unfair to say the bill was made what it is through concessions "wrong" from the Government "bit by bit." The fact is, Nonconformists themselves did not know what they wanted. The bill was framed upon certain principles which were accepted by both sides of the House, and so willing were the Government to consider and adopt improvements in details that the second reading passed without a division. So far from Tory allies carrying the bill against Liberal Nonconformists, I have already shown this is incorrect. What I admire in Mr. Forster is his unflinching adherence to the path he believed to be best for the good of the country. I have heard with shame Nonconformists speak of "squeezing" their representatives on this or that point.

Mr. Forster is an instance, not too common, of a statesman maintaining consistently his conscientious convictions against the pressure of friends and foes, and thus he stands as the successful pilot of the Education Act, "honourable, brave, upright, and able."

You ask me to think of the 25th Clause as the keystone of an arch. If it be so, why agitate for its removal?

Thanking you for affording me so much space,

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. E. WHITTINGHAM.

Walthamstow, March 13, 1874.

[On the above we have only to remark (1) that it is not to the form of the conscience clause we object, but to the necessity for having such a thing at all. (2.) The Liberal members in the House, though not quite so well disciplined as the Tories usually, vote as directed by their chiefs. The secession of sixty or seventy, therefore, was more significant than our correspondent allows. (3.) All education for the working classes does actually now come through Government hands, though the fact is ignored in the above letter. (4.) We want the "keystone" removed, because it supports the bridge which connects the two political establishments of religion, the one for adults, the other for children.—ED. NONCON.]

MR. FORSTER AND THE BRADFORD CONSERVATIVES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Some of Mr. Forster's friends, who still call themselves Liberals, appear not to relish the statement that the right hon. gentleman owes his position as a member of the present Parliament to the efforts of the Conservatives. It appears to me to be more than a little ungracious on the part of these gentlemen thus to ignore the valuable services which were rendered them in the hour of their deep need, and without which their model Liberal statesman, the ex-Vice-President of the Council, would also have been an ex-member of Parliament. On the other hand, the Bradford Tories are not at all ashamed of the course they took in sending to Parliament the man who, until recently, was never tired of boasting of his Radicalism, and if the Conservatives throughout the country had acted in the same noble and disinterested manner, Mr. Forster would not have had to take his place on the shady side of the House.

The annual meeting of the Bradford Conservative Association was held last Monday evening, and, as might have been expected, the recent borough election was referred to by most of the speakers as well as in the report of the executive council, and my object in addressing you is to call attention to a few extracts copied from the report of the meeting, which report appeared in the columns of the *Bradford Chronicle* of the following morning.

My first extract is from the report of the executive council, and is as follows:—

"The general election came so suddenly that it found your council unprepared with a candidate, and parties were in such a complicated state that a meeting was called at which it was determined to support Messrs. Forster and Ripley, both of whom were returned by large majorities."

The following is from the speech of Mr. John Taylor, the president of the association:—

"It was quite true that the Conservatives of Bradford had thought it politic not to start a Conservative candidate for Bradford, but they ought not to forget that in doing so the Conservatives had to consider whether it was better, not for their own personal or peculiar interests, but what was the best thing for the country. He apprehended that when they commenced operations they did not do so for any immediate personal object but rather with the object of destroying, if they could, the extreme Liberal party in this borough, and taking away from the hands of that party the power which it then had."

And again the learned president said:—

"The executive council therefore thought, and he hoped that every member of the association believed they acted rightly, that it was the best course to support Messrs. Forster and Ripley."

The following is from the speech of Mr. J. H. Mitchell, a vice-president of the association:—

"The Conservatives had given Mr. Forster their support as a tribute to his high character, his long and faithful services, and for the unflinching manner in which he had defended the principle of religious instruction, coupled as it was with the freedom of the poor parent to choose his own school for his own children."

The following is from the speech, or rather the speeches, of Mr. R. Sutcliffe, a former vice-president and still a member of the executive council:—

"They could not always do as they liked, but they were compelled to do as they could, and the two gentlemen who had been returned, the right hon. member of Mr. Gladstone's administration, and Mr. Ripley, were much more satisfactory to the Conservative party than the other candidates would have been. The Conservatives of Bradford had therefore thought it necessary, as an act of duty, to support those gentlemen." And again—"He had at the last election supported the Right Hon. W. E. Forster because of that gentleman's manliness. Mr. Forster had come forward like a man and had said that the Liberals were for throwing him overboard, and if the Conservatives supported him so much the better for them. Mr. Forster would not be driven away; he had a tumble with the Liberals, and he won it, and he

(Mr. Sutcliffe), could not but feel pleasure in that success."

Several others of the rank and file spoke to the same effect; but the above extracts are sufficient to show that the Bradford Conservatives claim the credit and rejoice in the fact of sending Mr. Forster to Parliament. On the following day the local Conservative organ had a leader on the speeches delivered at the meeting in which the following passage occurs:—

"The return of Mr. Forster and Mr. Ripley was the greatest blow which the party could have inflicted upon the Bradford Radicals, unless indeed, it could have returned two candidates of its own colour, which under the circumstances was impossible, and the Conservative Association deserves the credit of having struck that blow."

It must be admitted that the Bradford Conservatives were wise in their generation—much wiser, certainly, than those professed Liberals who helped them to strike "that blow." The Conservatives knew who had served them well, and they did not care what the Bradford representative called himself, nor on which side of the House he sat, so long as he did their work, and did it much more effectually than any one calling himself a Conservative could possibly have done it, and they would have been both ungrateful and shortsighted indeed if they had not rushed to the rescue; but what are we to think of those, some of them calling themselves advanced Liberals, who were willing tools in the hands of the Tories in their patriotic attempt to destroy the Liberal party in the borough?

I am, yours truly,

A BRADFORD LIBERAL.

March 14, 1874.

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION AND RELIGION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Referring to the mode in which religion is supported in America, the Bishop of Ripon, in his last charge, asserted that an extensive change had taken place in the views of thousands of Americans, who were manifestly abandoning the old voluntary theory, as dangerous, if not ruinous, to the country.

I believe that this large statement was based upon one slender fact—viz., that a few persons in the United States do desire—not the setting up of a Church establishment, but some recognition—to use their own phrase—of God and Christianity in the American Constitution. When in the States, I made inquiries respecting this movement, and was assured that it had altogether failed, and was never likely to succeed. Now, I have received information as to the mode in which the question has been dealt with by the House of Representatives at Washington.

A petition having been presented from E. G. Coniet and others, asking Congress for "an acknowledgment of Almighty God and the Christian religion," in the Constitution of the United States, it was referred to "The House Committee on the Judiciary." On the 18th of Feb. Mr. Butler presented the report of that committee, which, having considered the matter referred to them, reported as follows:—

That upon examination even of the meagre debates by the Fathers of the Republic in the convention which framed the Constitution, they find that the subject of this memorial was most fully and carefully considered, and then, in that convention, decided, after grave deliberation, to which the subject was entitled, that, as this country, the foundation of whose Government they were then laying, was to be the home of the oppressed of all nations of the earth, whether Christian or Pagan, and in full realisation of the dangers which the union between Church and State had imposed upon so many nations of the Old World, agreed, with great unanimity, that it was inexpedient to put anything into the Constitution, or form of Government, which might be construed to be a reference to any religious creed or doctrine. And they further find that this decision was accepted by our Christian fathers with such great unanimity that in the amendments which were afterwards proposed, in order to make the Constitution more acceptable to the nation, none had ever been proposed to the States by which this wise determination of the fathers has been attempted to be changed. Wherefore your committee report that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject of the above memorial, and ask that they be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that this report, together with the petition, be laid upon the table.

As statements similar to those of the Bishop of Ripon will, no doubt, continue to be made, and repeated, by Church (Establishment) defenders for months to come, it will be well for voluntaries to bear in mind this decisive and suggestive report.

Yours, &c.,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

Serjeants' Inn, March 16, 1874.

TENANT RIGHT AND THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I beg to be allowed a little space for a few remarks on the above subject, which has not lost its interest though we have a Conservative Government in power, which is not likely to do much to amend the laws relating to the tenure of land in the interests of the general public.

People are always slow to recognise the importance of legislation that will only indirectly benefit themselves. Yet, on reflection, it is obvious that the indirect issues of reforms are often the most important. This is especially the case with respect to such reform of our

land tenancy laws as would give legal security to the capital of tenant farmers. It may with confidence be asserted that the advantages of such reform would be even greater to the public at large than to the landowners and farmers who are more directly concerned. It is possible that in exceptional instances landlords and tenants may be losers by such legislation as I am referring to; but the public must inevitably gain by it. An embarrassed owner may find it difficult to pay a heavy sum for unexhausted improvements, and a tenant who makes money by an exhausting system of farming may be placed at a disadvantage by legal provisions that would render high farming and large expenditure almost inevitable through the force of competition. With farm capital adequately protected money would flow rapidly to the land, rents would rise, and an increased production would follow. Prices would then fall, and poor farming with its miserable results would no longer pay. It was so when the Corn Laws were repealed. The high prices obtained under them enabled farmers to live by wretched farming, but when they were abolished, it became necessary to produce more corn and meat in order to obtain the same returns as had previously been secured with a smaller expenditure of capital and energy. Thus the people were doubly benefited, first by the increased importation of foreign corn, and second by the increased home produce. The first was the direct, and the second the indirect, result of the repeal of the Corn Laws. In this case, however, it was the public benefit which was professedly aimed at, and it was the people themselves who agitated for the reform. In the present demand for a Tenant Right Bill, it is the farmers who are working, and their efforts are looked upon too much as those of a class for class interests. Everyone who has impartially considered their case, admits the justice of their claims, and there is no doubt that they have the passive sympathy of the public. But this is not enough. The nation should be led to see that the question is not merely, nor even chiefly, a farmers' question. It is one of importance, and of growing importance, to themselves. Meat has for some years been approaching a famine price, and it is certain that as the population of some of the foreign corn-producing countries increases, corn will advance in price also. We already see how a couple of bad harvests can put up the price of the staple food of the people. The expenses of food production, too, are increasing abroad as they are here, and it will not pay to export corn at very low prices. Under these circumstances the importance of stimulating agricultural production at home is every year becoming more pressing.

That the public have not yet come to realise their interest in the tenant-right question is only too obvious from the records of the recent elections. The subject was quite ignored by the town constituencies, and in many county divisions it was placed quite in the background. It has always been so throughout our parliamentary history, and thus it is that our land laws are more unsatisfactory than those of almost any other country. The people take greater interest in the number of hours during which public-houses shall be allowed to keep open than in the various great questions relating to the land. There is no doubt that the press is partly to blame for this. When the present revival of the old agitation of tenant-right first commenced many of the leading papers, both in London and the provinces, gave but little or no encouragement to it, and their comments showed a most astonishing ignorance of what was really demanded and of the tendencies of the movement. It is only recently since the excellent Landlord and Tenant Bill, or its main principle, has been the subject of discussion in all the chambers of agriculture, at the Social Science Congress, and various other meetings in all parts of the country, that the press has been educated up to an approximate appreciation of the importance of the agitation. Even up to this time, the point mainly dwelt upon has been that of justice to the tenant-farmers, whose liability to be robbed of their invested capital, under the present state of the law, is almost universally acknowledged to be a cruel wrong. The wrong which the nation suffers from the mismanagement of its land has been kept far too much in the background. Whether or not it is true, as some high authorities assert, that our land might be made to produce double what we at present obtain from it, it is certain that an immense increase might be obtained by a larger expenditure of capital. The existing state of the law acts as a preventive to that increased expenditure, and it is therefore of the utmost public importance to reform the law.

I am the more anxious just now to direct attention to this question, because it is probable that the Conservative Government will attempt to legislate upon it before long, and it will be necessary to examine carefully any measure which they may introduce in order to see if it is efficient, not only as a means of doing justice to farm tenants, but as a stimulant to the development of the resources of our land. It must not be forgotten that although the interests of the public and those of the farmers are really identical as far as this question is concerned, the latter may weakly accept a compromise that promises some measure of relief to them, but which will by no means so surely benefit the consumers. Besides, if the farmers were ever so firm and united, they have very little power unless supported by the public. They have only two direct re-

presentatives in the House for the whole of England, even if one may reckon Mr. Storer (he was described as a farmers' member, but we are not sure that he is a *bona fide* tenant farmer) and one of these, Mr. Read, is in office. On the other hand, everyone knows the preponderating influence of the landowners in the new House of Commons and in the Government. It is true that the farmers themselves are to a great extent to blame for this, but their neglect to combine politically cannot now be helped. If they have failed to do their best as stewards of the national land, it is all the more reason why the public should step in to look out for themselves. It is certain that without outward pressure, which may take shape as Liberal amendments to any Conservative Landlord and Tenant Bill, nothing satisfactory will be done. A permissive bill would be only a specious mockery, and that is all the Tories are yet prepared to consent to. A large proportion of the farmers would accept a permissive bill, and would feel very grateful for it until they found out what a hollow sham it was, as they would do as soon as they came to make new agreements with their landlords. The more advanced of the farmers who are fighting an uphill battle, and who will accept nothing less than a measure which will give legal security for capital invested in the land, without allowing any landlord and tenant to do injury to the nation by contracting out of it, greatly need the support of the labourers and the consumers, for whose interests, as much as for the interests of their own especial class, they are striving.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
AGRICULTURALIST.

"HOME EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—During the last month readers of law reports will probably have noticed that one of the advertisers of "Home Work," after defrauding many of the ladies who answered his plausible advertisements, met with the exposure and punishment he deserved.

Unfortunately, those most concerned seldom read law reports. I am, therefore, anxious to draw attention to this case, for I have a whole drawerful of letters from victims of similar advertisers who are, for the most part, shielded from the consequences of their cruel frauds, by the well-known dread of the publicity which must be encountered by those who bring evil deeds to light. Such advertisements will only cease to be the delusion and snare they are at present, when ladies realise that "home work" cannot be obtained save through personal interest and exceptional kindness; but now they are in full force because pride and prejudice—to say nothing of want of capital—debar many ladies from seeking employment save by secret means.

After sixteen years of work to promote the educational and industrial interests of women, I do not hesitate to say that "work at home" is an impossibility, unless a woman has some special gift. Artists and authors are the only men who can work at home, and I have failed to hear of any royal road for women, who must not only accept the same conditions, but must abandon that truly feminine notion that they can jump without previous training into any kind of employment the moment they need it.

Hundreds of women apply to the Industrial and Educational Bureau in Præd-street each week. When asked "What can you do?" they answer, "Anything you can give me." This report of themselves, when tested, means they can do nothing at all. At this moment I could send any number of untrained, and therefore unqualified women, to fill any posts which may be offered, but I have considerable difficulty in finding those really fit for the few positions opening out in various directions. I have even to search for a competent person to undertake the management of a business supposed to be in their special sphere—dress-making. Miss Nightingale was right when she said, "First fit yourselves for your work," and until educated women discover that they must learn a business before they undertake it woman's work will neither be valuable nor honourable, and they will be preyed upon by those cunningly devised advertisements of "home work."

Yours truly,
EMILY FAITHFULL.

Industrial and Educational Bureau.

Messrs. Longmans are preparing for publication, in four volumes, with portraits from the originals in possession of the Imperial family, and facsimiles of letters of Napoleon I., Napoleon III., Queen Hortense, &c., "The Life of Napoleon the Third, derived from State Records, unpublished Family Correspondence, and Personal Testimony," by Blanchard Jerrold.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION SOIREE.—On Wednesday, March 25, a *soirée* of the friends of International Arbitration will take place at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, at six p.m., to receive from Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., on account of his recent mission in the interests of this question to Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, and France. It had been arranged to hold this *soirée* several weeks ago, but the sudden occurrence of the general election obliged its postponement to the above date. Several members of Parliament, including the Lord Mayor of London (Mr. Andrew Lusk), Sir W. Lawson, Bart., Mr. A. J. Mundella, Mr. Holms, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. J. W. Pease, Sir Charles Reed, and others, are expected to be present on the occasion.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

At a meeting on Wednesday, a report from the finance committee was brought up and agreed to. In moving its adoption, Mr. Freeman said he looked forward to 1,250,000l. or 1,500,000l. being required for school board purposes, the proper estimated number of children to be accommodated having proved to be 113,000 instead of 86,000. The 1,000,000l. borrowed from the Public Loan Commissioners would not be sufficient.

A report was subsequently brought up from the school management committee as follows:—"That it is important to utilise the board schools at certain hours of the week-day evenings." The Rev. J. Rodgers, in moving the adoption of the report, offered no remarks. Mr. Currie, in moving as an amendment that the words, "and of Sundays," be added, pointed out that by the autumn of this year the board would have 88 schools for the education of 80,000 children, and he thought the board should give these children the advantages they would have of Sunday-school education if the schools were voluntary schools. He knew that there would be difficulties in what he proposed, and these difficulties would arise (he did not use the word offensively) from sectarianism. However, there was no good work in which there were not difficulties; but he urged the work of explaining the Scriptures could not be done by any one denomination, and these school houses should be available to all. Mr. Lovell seconded the amendment, and said that Sunday-schools were acceptable to the people, and he could not see anything more calculated to promote the interests of the public and the engendering of kindly feelings on the part of the educated and wealthy towards the poor and ignorant than the teaching of the one class by the other in Sunday-schools. The Rev. Mr. Stephenson opposed the amendment, because the board could not draw the line between Christian denominations as recognised, and the atheistic teachers. Then, too, he regarded the letting of these schools to denominations as a sort of "concurrent endowment," as the full value as rent could not be obtained. Mr. Scrutton urged that the board would be doing a great wrong to the various neighbourhoods if it closed these schools against Sunday-schools. He hoped the board would show a Catholic spirit and such a common Christianity as would enable the buildings to be used for the purpose of Sunday-schools. Mr. Picton supported the amendment, while Mr. Gover opposed it, as did Mr. Tabrum. Mr. C. Clarke urged the adoption of principles which he purposed to propose in a further rider if Mr. Currie's amendment should be carried, as follows:—"That the board schools shall be used only for educational purposes on the Sunday, that no special denomination shall have any preference over another, and that in the event of more than one application being received, different parts of the building shall be allotted respectively." The Rev. Dr. Rigg opposed the use of the schools as proposed, for Sunday, as did the Rev. E. Daniel and the Rev. B. Maguire. Dr. Gladstone supported the amendment, and in answer to the objection which was made to the board's religious teaching—"that it was colourless"—said this was the true religion, and it was only coloured when seen through the glass of sectarianism. Mr. Waugh supported the amendment, and raised much ire on the part of some by charging them being converts to the Birmingham League. He urged that for the good of the children in the neighbourhoods where the board's schools were erected—and the children there were most degraded and ignorant—and for the good of the public, direct and indirect, which would gain by educating the children morally and religiously, the motion should be agreed to. The other speakers were Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Legge, the Rev. Mr. Bevan, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Potter, the Rev. Canon Barry, all, with the exception of Mr. Macgregor, supporting the amendment. On a division the amendment was carried, by twenty-two to nineteen, as an addition to the motion. Mr. Clarke's amendment was withdrawn, and Dr. Rigg then moved that the subject should be referred back to the committee to bring up a special report. This was negatived, and Mr. Currie's amendment, as a substantive motion, was carried. It was also carried,—"That each application to hire a school, or part of a school, be considered by the school management committee, and, if approved, that it be reported to the board, together with the rent proposed to be charged; that the rent in each case be payable in advance; and that the schools be not let for political purposes, nor on the Sundays for any other than Sunday-school purposes."

THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL BOARD AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—The schoolrooms belonging to the Birmingham School Board were on Tuesday morning, last week, given up for three-quarters of an hour to the agents of the society which has undertaken to give religious instruction prohibited by the board during school hours. The *Birmingham News* says:—"If the first day may be taken as a pledge of succeeding days, there will be no dearth of children. As a practical matter-of-fact statement, it may be said that all the children in attendance at the five board schools came yesterday under the influence of the teachers of the Voluntary Education Society, for no difference in the attendance was observable, and, so far as we could hear, not a single parent withdrew a child from the instruction, or raised any objection to the

scheme, but it is yet to be seen whether, when the fact becomes known that the children are not compelled to come to school on Tuesday and Friday mornings before 10.15, the parents will send them at 9.30. The schoolrooms were again opened on Friday, when the attendance was as good as on Tuesday. The *Birmingham Morning News* says:—"The teachers throw themselves with commendable zeal into their duties, and the children seem to thoroughly appreciate the untiring efforts of the preceptors, and to endeavour to lessen their task by lending a willing ear to the subjects set out before them. The result of the day's work more than justifies the belief that the voluntary system will prove a decided success."

SOUTHAMPTON SCHOOL BOARD.—The result of the election of a board for the town last Wednesday, was that six denominationalists and five undenominationalists were elected. Two of the members are clergymen and one is a Catholic priest.

THE CHESTERFIELD SCHOOL BOARD have passed a resolution to the effect that when parents are unable to pay the school fees for their children, they shall not have the choice of schools, but be compelled to send them to the board schools. The chairman of the board is so strongly opposed to this step that he has threatened to resign his office.

THE BIBLE AND THE SCHOOL BOARDS.—The Bible Selection Committee for Leicester School Board have submitted the following report:—"The committee recommend the following as an instruction to the teachers in board schools. The head-teachers may read at their discretion from any portions of the Bible hereinafter mentioned. At the same time the teachers are recommended to select passages of a simple nature having direct reference to practical life and common morality. Portions of the Bible from which the teacher may select his lesson:—Old Testament: the Book of Genesis, xii. to the end; Exodus, i. xx.; Numbers, i. ix., v. 14, xxv. to the end; Deuteronomy, i. ix.; Joshua, i. ix.; the Books of Samuel and Kings, Ezra and Nehemiah; Job, Psalms, and Proverbs. The prophetic books, with the exception of Lamentations and Jonah. New Testament: The four Gospels; the Acts of the Apostles; Romans xii. to the end; the Epistles to the Corinthians, Ephesians, Colossians, Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus, Philemon; the Epistle of James; 1st Epistle of Peter; 1st Epistle of John, i. iv."

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY'S NEW MOVEMENT.—The monthly paper of the National Society for the Education of Children in "the Principles of the Established Church," indicates a new platform. It states that "the time has arrived for all Churchmen and all friends of denominational education to state distinctly what they want," and on their part a statement is presented of what is demanded. The first item of the programme is the repeal of the Cowper-Temple Clause. Undenominational education, prescribed by the Act as the only form of authorized religious instruction, is pronounced unsatisfactory. The next item is the apportionment of the schools in the district "according to numbers amongst Church people, the various bodies of Nonconformists, and Roman Catholics," and the school boards are to "subsidize at a low fixed rate the existing denominational or secular schools, provided they supply an efficient education in accordance with the requirements of the Committee of Council." In all these schools there is to be a conscience clause for the protection of children of objecting parents. School boards, it would seem, according to this plan, would have power to provide whatever sort of school was deficient, according to the denominational wants of the district, whether Church, Nonconformist, Roman Catholic, or secular. It also appears, as a point of inference, that if this programme were conceded its promoters would not oppose the establishment by law of a school board in every district empowered to put compulsory bye-laws in operation. Upon this platform the managers of voluntary schools are exhorted to "agitate for the alteration of the Education Act." Upon this basis we (says the *School Board Chronicle* from which we quote) may look for an agitation in the coming weeks, and it will be an agitation made by the supporters of the newly-created majority in Parliament. It is impossible to say at present how far the programme would carry with it the views of three hundred and fifty Conservative members of the House of Commons; but in the session of 1874 or in that of 1875 the question will no doubt be put to the test.

THE CLERGY AND THE REVISED CODE.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

A deputation of Church school managers and teachers, headed by Canons Gregory and Cromwell, waited upon the Minister of Education on Monday, with the modest request that Government would be good enough to abolish the revised code. Of course they did not say this in so many words, but what they did say came to the same thing. We need hardly remind our readers that the chief feature of that famous code is "payment by results," and that its author is Mr. Lowe, whom all men now speak ill of. Before his time the Parliamentary agents in aid of voluntary schools took the shape of so much money per head for the children in attendance. That was a very simple affair. The children were soon counted, the bill was easily made out, the money was paid over in a lump sum, and it remained mainly with the managers to see that the teaching was effective. There were in-

spectors then as now, who visited the schools periodically, and held general examinations, but the results were found to be very unsatisfactory. The children were not examined one by one; the inspectors were not obliged to ascertain what each could do; and the chief point dealt with in their reports was the efficiency or inefficiency of the school as a whole. It soon appeared that, while each school in particular, and all schools taken together, might be getting on admirably, the great bulk of the children were being taught very miserably. It was not only that the modicum of instruction professedly given to them was wretchedly small, for that it is still, but that they were not taught even this in any way which could be deemed decently efficient. Now this state of things could not be regarded as satisfactory. It was all very well for a school to be reported as having a "healthy tone," or as being "pervaded by a fine moral atmosphere"; but it was also clearly desirable that the children should not be turned upon the world at the close of their school course without being able to read the easiest primer or to work the simplest sum in arithmetic. Accordingly, to meet a serious evil, which Mr. Lowe exposed in one of the ablest speeches he ever delivered, the plan was devised of paying by results. The grants are now made partly on a capitation basis, and partly as a fixed allowance for every scholar able to pass the standard suitable for his age. Hence it is the interest of the teacher to bring the whole school up to a certain minimum level of attainment. He cannot afford to neglect the dullest boy, for if the boy does not pass there will be no payment for him. No doubt the strain is severe upon the teacher, but the arrangement on the whole is most desirable. It secures on the one hand a serious endeavour to make instruction generally efficient within the very modest limits to which it is confined; and it offers some guarantee to the taxpayer, who is the real paymaster, that he shall pay only for work actually done.

This is the provision of the revised code which the London clergy, as represented by their spokesmen, Canons Gregory and Cromwell, are anxious to get rid of. We could hardly believe our own eyes as we read the report of their interview with the President and Vice-President of the Council, but there it is in black and white for the edification and information of everybody. They want to do away with the separate examination of the scholars, and as, of course, they do not propose to forego the money paid in respect of the scholars over and above the capitation allowance, it follows that they want to be paid without any guarantee being given to us that the work has been really done. We beg our readers to attend very carefully to the way in which these gentlemen describe their grievance. Their case in effect is this. At present, in order to secure a fair remuneration for the whole school, each of the children has to be brought up to a certain level of efficiency; each of them must be taught so as to be able to pass in the proper standard. But to do this the teacher is obliged to apply himself diligently to each child in order to bring him on, and in this way he wastes his time over the dull and backward scholars, and has none left to give to those sharper or better instructed children who could easily be raised to a much higher level. This is their grievance, and to meet it the deputation proposes two expedients—first, that the separate examination of all the scholars should be discontinued; and next, that extra payments should be allowed for extra subjects. The effect of the changes thus asked for can easily be foreseen. It would give a premium to the teacher upon the success of those children who, either by natural capacity or by previous advantages, are able to outstrip the rest, and it would enable him to obtain this premium by the intentional and systematic neglect of those of the children who are the dullest or the poorest. There are two reasons why he should not do so now: one is that success in the higher standards brings in no more money than success in the lower standards, the higher and lower corresponding to the ages of the pupils, and implying no different amount of merit either in the teacher or the taught; the other is, that if the teacher neglects the mass of his scholars in order to give more time to the cleverer ones, he will get no pay for those whom he neglects. He cannot neglect them now without his neglect being found out and the payment withheld; but Canon Cromwell asks us to give up the separate examination which enables us to test whether the children have been taught well or ill, and to pay the teacher for them all the same, and this while a positive inducement is held out to him to scamp his work on one half of the children, by paying him more for the time he gives to the other half. That we do not misrepresent the canon in the least is proved by one of the illustrations he brought forward in support of his argument. He says that under the present system some of the worst schools get the largest amount of money from Government. This at first sight seems a scandalous anomaly, but it turns upon what is meant by a worse or a better school. Canon Cromwell calls that a better school in which a higher average of attainments prevails among some of the scholars. Now, where this has been secured by the concentration of the teacher's attention upon the more promising or more respectable pupils at the cost of the rest, a large proportion of these other scholars will presumably be unable to pass the examinations, and therefore bring no grieve to the mill, while in those schools where the teacher, instead of concentrating his attention upon a few, pays equal attention to all, or rather more perhaps

to the dullest, probably the whole school will pass, and the payment be higher accordingly.

To guard ourselves against being misconstrued, we say at once that there ought to be, and that there must be, established before long a gradation in our primary schools; or rather, there must be secondary as well as primary schools for the poorer classes. That is a very important matter, indeed, but it cannot be settled in the way proposed by Canon Cromwell. We regard his suggestions as perfectly monstrous, and the impudence required to make them as utterly astounding. As the case now stands, the denominationalists, that is, practically, the clergy of the Church of England, insist upon the education of the people being left in their hands, and they coolly ask us to leave them at liberty to neglect the teaching of the poor to any extent they may deem expedient, paying them just the same as we do now, and to pay them more for the larger results which this transfer of attention from the whole school to a part of it will enable them to obtain from the part thus specially favoured. These propositions are no doubt to be viewed in connection with the opposition lately offered by the clergy to the operations of the London School Board. They cry out that the new board schools will injure the denominational schools, and if they could have their way they would close the doors of their board school rivals. In this attempt to sacrifice the welfare of the poor of London to their own miserable sectarian interests, they have happily been defeated. Their object now seems to be to obtain a privileged status for their own schools, and to drive the poorer children into the board schools. They already, though supported in the main by Government grants, exercise the right of refusing to admit children sent to them by the board; that is, they decline to educate the people except upon their own terms. They now ask us to abolish the revised code for their benefit, to modify the standards, to abolish payment by results, in short to leave them free to work their schools exactly as they may deem best, but without proposing to dispense with our money. The Conservative Ministry have hardly been a fortnight in office, and this is the bill which their clerical supporters ask them to accept. A month ago the author of the revised code was a Cabinet Minister, and the department was in the hands of Mr. Forster, who heartily approved of it, but their backs are scarcely turned, their shadow has hardly disappeared from Whitehall, when the clergy rush to their new friends with a demand that the whole system shall be remodelled in accordance with their views. This is a sign of what we have to expect. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and the clergy, having put a Conservative Government in power, lose not a moment in demanding their pay. Whether they will get it remains to be seen. The few remarks made by Lord Sandon in reply seemed like a rebuff. But men of Canon Gregory's stamp are not easily discouraged, and he has begun his work betimes. He is clearly of opinion that a Conservative majority should not exist for nothing, and if he asks in the first fortnight for the abolition of the revised code we may expect great things from him in the course of five years.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone has addressed the following important letter to Lord Granville in explanation of his relations to the Liberal party:—

11, Carlton-house-terrace, March 12, 1874.

My dear Granville,—I have issued a circular to members of Parliament of the Liberal party on the occasion of the opening of Parliamentary business.

But I feel it to be necessary that, while discharging this duty, I should explain what a circular could not convey with regard to my individual position at the present time.

I need not apologise for addressing these explanations to you. Independently of other reasons for so troubling you, it is enough to observe that you have very long represented the Liberal party, and have also acted in behalf of the late Government from its commencement to its close, in the House of Lords.

For a variety of reasons personal to myself, I could not contemplate any unlimited extension of active political service, and I am anxious that it should be clearly understood by those friends with whom I have acted in the direction of affairs, that at my age I must reserve my entire freedom to divest myself of all the responsibilities of leadership at no distant time.

The need of rest will prevent me from giving more than occasional attendance in the House of Commons during the present session.

I should be desirous shortly before the commencement of the session of 1875 to consider whether there would be advantage in my placing my services for a time at the disposal of the Liberal party, or whether I should then claim exemption from the duties I have hitherto discharged.

If, however, there should be reasonable ground for believing that instead of the course which I have sketched it would be preferable in the view of the party generally for me to assume at once the place of an independent member, I should willingly adopt the latter alternative. But I should retain all that desire which I have hitherto felt for the welfare of the party. And if the gentlemen composing it should think fit either to choose a leader or to make provision *ad interim*, with a view to the convenience of the present year, the person designated would, of course, command from me any assistance which he might find occasion to seek and which it might be in my power to render.—Believe me, my dear Granville, always sincerely yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

The Earl Granville, K.O.

Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, as leaders of

the Opposition, have issued the customary circulars to the Liberal members and peers announcing that the business of Parliament will commence to-morrow.

In reply to a resolution of confidence passed by the Liberals of Tunstall, Mr. Gladstone has written the following:—"I have to thank you for your obliging note, and for the enclosed resolution, which speaks of me in terms much beyond my deserts. I do not disguise from myself the importance of the verdict given at the late elections, either as regards myself personally or in other and more important respects; but I neither repent having confided in the people nor cease to confide in them with reference to the contingencies of the future."

Mr. Disraeli will receive a deputation on Monday next from the Chambers of Agriculture, on the subject of local taxation. Lord Hampton will introduce the deputation.

The Premier was yesterday re-elected, without opposition, for Buckinghamshire; the Chancellor of the Exchequer for North Devon; and Mr. Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, for the county of Inverness, upon his appointment as a Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

Many unopposed re-elections consequent upon the appointment of the new Ministry took place yesterday. Lord Sandon, the Vice-President of the Council, was returned without opposition for Liverpool; the Attorney-General, for Huntingdon; Lord Henry Lennox, the First Commissioner of Works, for Chichester; and Mr. Cave, the Judge Advocate-General, for Shoreham. Lord Barrington, the Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal Household, was nominated for Eye, as also was Mr. Charles Easton, Liberal. On Saturday, Sir R. Baggallay, the Solicitor-General for Mid-Surrey; Mr. Slater-Booth, President of the Local Government Board, for North Hants; the Lord Advocate of Scotland for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen; Mr. Rowland Winn, one of the Lords of the Treasury, for North Lincolnshire; Sir James Elphinstone, also a Lord of the Treasury, for Portsmouth, and the Secretary of State for War, for Oxford University. The nomination for the county of Dublin took place on the same day. The candidates are Colonel Taylor, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. Parnell, Home Ruler, High Sheriff of Wicklow. The polling has been fixed for Wednesday.

The following re-elections took place on Monday:—Dr. Ball, Attorney-General for Ireland, for the University of Dublin; Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, for East Gloucestershire; Lord Henry Somerset, Controller of Her Majesty's Household, for Monmouthshire; Sir C. B. Adderley, president of the Board of Trade, for North Staffordshire; Earl Percy, Treasurer of the Royal Household, for the northern division of Northumberland; and Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, for the northern division of Northamptonshire.

The election for the city of Oxford consequent upon the elevation of Mr. Cardwell to the peerage took place on Monday, when Mr. Hall, the brewer, and the Conservative candidate, polled 2,554 votes; and Mr. J. D. Lewis, who stood in the Liberal interest, 2,092. The majority for Mr. Hall was thus 462. At the general election Mr. Hall was about 80 votes below Sir W. Harcourt.

There has been a contest in the borough of Eye, Suffolk—the first for seventy years. It has been regarded as the pocket borough of the Kerrisons, and under favour of Sir Edward Kerrison, Lord Barrington was returned unopposed at the general election. Being appointed Vice-Chamberlain in the Royal Household, his lordship has to seek re-election. First Mr. Robert Coningsby came forward to oppose him, but he retired when Mr. Charles Easton, of Holton Hall, near Halesworth, came forward. The latter gentleman has been formally nominated, and it appears that a large proportion of the enlarged constituency, now 1,200 voters, are agricultural labourers, who mostly espouse his cause. Mr. Easton has addressed several meetings. He has been very well received, and has made some capital speeches, Mr. Coningsby assisting him. At one of the meetings Mr. Easton enlarged upon the condition of the labourers; the need for an extension of the county franchise; the hardship of the law of conspiracy and the game laws which produced crime, and which the police were required to carry out; of the enclosure of commons, some five millions of acres of common land having been enclosed during the past sixty years for the benefit of landowners; of the burial grievance in rural parishes; of the injustice of the Education Act which worked harshly in compelling Dissenters to send their children to Church of England schools, because there were no others in more than 10,000 rural parishes; of the enormous increase of poor-rates; and of the necessity of a reassessment of property on a just and equitable basis. On this last point he mentioned his own case:—

He had a farm in connection with his residence, and he separated the rates and taxes, and took the value of the mansions in the parish, according to his knowledge of value, and he found that instead of paying 130*l.* outgoings, his outgoings ought only to have been 25*l.*, simply because a quantity of valuable property was only rated at a nominal rent and did not bear a fair proportion. That was what was meant by a reform of rating. The difference between Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone at the last election was this—Mr. Disraeli said he would readjust the burdens on land; Mr. Gladstone said he would reform the system of rating. (Applause.)

Mr. Easton has been pursuing a vigorous canvass in Eye and the surrounding ten parishes of Dracoworth,

Brome, Denham, Hoxne, Oakley, Occold, Reddingfield, Thrandeston, Thorndon, and Yaxley. It is said that the leaders of the district branch of the Lincolnshire and Neighbouring Counties Labour League, a somewhat powerful organisation in the borough, were to throw their weight in favour of the Liberal candidate. The polling took place yesterday, with the following result:—Lord Barrington (Conservative), 656; Mr. Easton (Liberal), 386. Hence it appears that 1,042 went to the poll. Many of the labourers displayed yellow favours, and they are believed to have been pretty well united in support of the Liberal candidate.

It is stated that the Liberals of Sheffield intend entertaining Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at a banquet on the evening of the 19th inst. Mr. R. W. Dale, and other well-known gentlemen have expressed their intention of being present.

Mr. Alexander Craig Sellar, formerly secretary to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, has been appointed secretary to the Liberal Registration Association.

Mr. Callan has at last, with reluctance, abandoned his seat for county Louth, and determined to sit for Dundalk, his reason being that the Home Rule cause is secure in the county, but not in the borough. He has suggested as his successor, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Mellon, or the O'Gorman Mahon, but the Home Rule party intend, it is said, to start Mr. Harley Kirk, a tenant-farmer.

On Saturday the list was closed for filing petitions arising out of the late general election. Only twenty-one petitions have been lodged—the two relating to Bath have collapsed—and that number may be further reduced. After the last general election in 1868 there were sixty-nine lodged. The election petition judges for the current year are Mr. Justice Mellor, Mr. Justice Grove, and Mr. Baron Bramwell. A complete list will be forthwith submitted to the judges, and days appointed for hearing. It is anticipated that the trials will not take place till after Easter. The list will comprise Hackney, Kidderminster, Stockport, Wakefield, Windsor, Petersfield, Dudley, Boston, Barnstaple, Haverfordwest, Stroud, Llankeston, Durham (City), Bolton, Poole, Isle of Wight, Pembroke, Durham (North), and Durham (South).

LIBERALISM IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

On Tuesday morning and afternoon delegates from every part of Cardiganshire met at Aberystwyth, to discuss the prospects of the Liberal party in Cardiganshire, and to resolve as to what steps should be taken, with a view of winning back the seat from the present Conservative member, Mr. Lloyd. The attendance was large, and the spirit of the meeting excellent. Mr. David Davies, M.P., promised £100 towards the funds of the Liberal Association for the county, which is about to be formed, and he also said that he would contribute £500 towards the expenses of the Liberal candidate who fought the county at the next vacancy.

In the evening there was a crowded and enthusiastic meeting in the Temperance Hall, and the platform was occupied by the delegates from the different polling districts, and the leading Liberals of the town. Mr. H. C. Fryer occupied the chair; and on the appearance of Mr. E. M. Richards, the late member, Mr. D. Davies, M.P., and other gentlemen, there were several rounds of applause. After a speech from the chairman, in which he eulogised the services of Mr. Richards in and out of Parliament, and especially his efforts in starting the fund of £4,000 to relieve those who were evicted from their farms after the election of 1868, letters were read from Mr. Richard, M.P., Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., Mr. Morgan Lloyd, M.P., and others, expressing their great regret at being unable to be present. Mr. Richard, referring to the public and Parliamentary life of Mr. E. M. Richards, said:—

I venture to affirm with confidence that in every capacity and relation, whether in private intercourse with his fellow-members, or in addressing the House of Commons, or in working on committees, or in taking part in conferences and meetings outside the House, he has won the respect and esteem of all who have known him as a man of marked ability, of honourable character, and of a most generous and genial temper. His absence from the House I shall feel severely, as I lose a faithful friend and sagacious counsellor, and an earnest fellow-worker in all good objects.

I will indulge in no surmises as to the cause of our defeat. It is the part of wise men not to indulge in vain lamentations over the past, but to gird their loins for vigorous action in the future. There are two things we want, not only in Cardiganshire, but in every part of Wales—better electoral organisation, and more political instruction. If only a considerable number of leading Liberals in the county of Cardigan had acted with the unselfish devotion to public interests which have distinguished a few, such an overthrow as we have encountered would have been impossible. This I earnestly hope they will be prepared to do for the future. Much also remains to be done in promoting the political education of the people. We must try to educate not only the intelligence but the conscience of our countrymen, and teach them to feel that the franchise is a trust which they ought to discharge under a religious sense of responsibility.

Mr. W. Davies, of Haverfordwest, in expressing regret at inability to be present, said:—

The reaction that we have experienced will tend, I think, to arouse the Nonconformists from their apathy and indifference, and that at the next general election we shall drop all minor differences and fight with a determination that will secure for the Liberals a greater majority in the House than ever. What and losses the Dissenters have sustained. The people must be taught

the secrecy of the ballot. In the severe contests here and at Pembroke, our first object was to convince them of this, whilst our opponents' objects was the very reverse, and we suffered severely in this respect from the outlying voters, which convinced me that it is quite useless to contest either Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, or Cardiganshire, before they are well organised; for in the three counties the power of the landlords is enormous. In the Pembroke contest, every landlord of any importance, and every Tory of influence, worked might and main, but we managed, by holding public meetings in every district, when thousands assembled, so to explain the ballot as to convince the voters that they were perfectly safe.

Mr. D. Davies, M.P. for the Cardigan boroughs, then addressed the meeting, and said their losses partly arose from over-confidence; but the Conservatives had taught them a lesson from which they would profit, and he had no doubt their friend, Mr. Richards, would be member for somewhere before long. For himself he had worked so hard in the Cardiganshire elections that he could not speak at all for a fortnight afterwards. He then dwelt upon their political prospects.

Mr. J. W. Thomas then moved an address to Mr. E. M. Richards to the following effect:—

Considering ourselves under a lasting debt of gratitude to you for faithful political services rendered to the party in the past, we beg to tender you our sincere thanks for the courageous way in which you came forward in 1868 to contest this county in the Liberal interest (when no other candidate was forthcoming), and for the manly and resolute manner in which you carried on that severe and protracted contest, as the champion of our cause, with ultimate success, thereby wresting the representation of our Nonconformist county from the domination of the Tories, in whose possession it had remained unchallenged, with one exception, for a period of more than forty years.

We take this opportunity of declaring our emphatic protest against any and every Parliamentary enactment that exists in any way interfering with or restricting the complete civil rights and religious equality of the people, believing that the "old-fashioned Tory doctrine of standing still" is alike mischievous and delusive, and strikingly antagonistic to those progressive ideas which are best illustrated by the triumphs of the age in science and legislation.

Consistent with these, our cherished convictions, we shall actively and persistently continue to favour every legislative action, as far as the Government of this country is concerned, that has a tendency to reform abuses, redress wrongs, and adjust or repeal all unjust and inequitable laws in the statute-book of the realm.

Notwithstanding the recent defeat sustained by our cause, which in our belief was occasioned in a great degree by a too sanguine confidence as to the result, without an effective organisation to achieve it, we desire to record our profound and unqualified convictions that the majority of electors in the county of Cardigan remain yet loyal at heart to the great and enduring principles of equitable legislation upon which the Liberal party have governed this country for more than a quarter of a century, and which have raised Great Britain to its acknowledged pre-eminence among the nations of the world, for the large measure of civil, commercial, and religious freedom we possess, and the material prosperity which all sections and classes of the people comparatively enjoy.

While deploring the fact that, owing to a fortuitous combination of circumstances, the immediate political connection which has existed between yourself and our county is for the present severed, we respectfully pray you to accept this recorded testimony of our continued and unabated appreciation of your personal worth, our high estimation of your eminent commercial and political knowledge and attainments (qualifications in themselves so essential in a representative of the people); but more than all, of our admiration for your fearless advocacy of the Liberal cause, and your earnest, faithful devotion, during the time we had the honour of being represented by you in Parliament, to the principles of justice and progress which are the watchwords of the Liberal party, and which, though for a time apparently under a cloud, will yet, most assuredly, at no distant day, be again in the ascendant in the county of Cardigan as well as in the country at large.

The address was beautifully illuminated, and signed by twenty-four gentlemen connected with the county. Having been duly presented by the chairman,

Mr. E. M. Richards, amid deafening cheers, rose to respond. After appropriately expressing his thanks to his friends for these kind words of comfort to himself and to the Liberal party in the whole county, he attributed their recent defeat to over-confidence, to misrepresentation, and to the belief studiously proclaimed that the ballot was not in reality secret voting. The principles he professed were the same as in 1868, and he had endeavoured to carry them out in their entirety. He had not endeavoured by drink or otherwise to bribe men to vote for him, and perhaps he, to some extent, failed because he had not followed the practices pursued on the other side, and because he had relied upon the support of a people possessing strong religious convictions. There was a feeling that he was safe, and a consequent relaxation of effort, and some had voted on the other side to please their landlords.

No organisation of ours could have prevented the sheriff of the county appointing one of the strongest partisans as a returning-officer in a district where he was a local agent, and where every man who polled his vote knew he was doing so in the presence of that local agent. ("Shame.") No organisation on our part could have prevented the ballot-boxes being taken and deposited a whole night in the private house of the presiding officer to whom I have referred, nor other ballot-boxes being deposited in a Conservative committee room at Aberystwyth. (Hear, hear.) Now, I am not making any charge that these boxes were tampered with, but I do emphatically say that as long as such and such a ballot will not be taken away from many people in Cardiganshire that I was not fairly beaten!

It was only consideration for the interests of the Liberal party that induced him to come forward, for if he had consulted personal feeling and physical circumstances he would not have done so. But having tried to do his duty, failure had brought no disgrace, though it was a matter of lasting regret that so many had proved faithless to the principles they professed. He deeply felt the united kindnesses he had received at their hands, and believed that such a defeat would not again occur. They ought to know their friends and their foes. Progress meant that every man should do all he could honestly and consistently to advance the cause of right, and if the men of Cardiganshire had been false in the past, out of evil would come good if each Liberal would from that day take care that so far as in him lay men should be made to speak the truth and act the truth. (Cheers.) He could not conceive how some Nonconformists could, consistently with their principles, have voted as they did. But as Mr. Richard said, some of them wanted instruction, and if that were well done, the election of 1874 would be reversed, and they would have to rejoice in the lesson they had received. Their address would be hung upon his walls as one of the brightest trophies he could put before his children, and whether his connection with them terminated or not, he should always look back with profound gratitude upon their kindness and goodwill which had been expressed in so marked a manner. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

After a few words in Welsh from Mr. Asa J. Evans, "Gohebydd" was then called, and was received by the audience with much cheering. He rejoiced in the spirit of that meeting and the resolute tone of the morning conference, which had convinced him that the Liberal interest in the county of Cardigan was neither dead nor going to give way to despondency. What the future would bring forth we did not know, but they now had an able and powerful Tory Ministry, with a strong majority at its back, whilst, on the other hand, the Liberal party was without a leader, without a programme, and without any definite policy. In the words of the *Saturday Review*, "Nothing to fight for, nothing to propose." This was plainly their present position as a party. Mr. Dale, of Birmingham, in a review of the "situation," made the following sagacious remark:—

When a Liberal Ministry is in power, it is the almost inevitable tendency of Liberals with a reform to advocate, to worry the Government, instead of trying to convert the nation. The political education of the country is carried on most rapidly when the Liberals are in opposition.

Their duty was therefore clear. They must "educate their party" so thoroughly that no Liberal Government would ever be again formed, said "Gohebydd," without first consulting you and me. (Loud laughter.) We, the Nonconformist wing of the party, have several grievances to redress. I left Aberystwyth the last time I was here to attend the Rev. Professor Parry's funeral. That funeral was attended by at least 150 ministers, and amongst them some of the leading men of the denomination of which Dr. Parry was a member. Yet, notwithstanding all this, his body could not be placed in the grave without first calling in the aid of a minister of a denomination with whose formularies Dr. Parry had no sympathy, and with whose State connection he was so much at variance that his whole life had been an emphatic protest against it. The removal of this disability he ("Gohebydd") thought, ought at any rate to be one feature of the next Liberal programme. (Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. Thomas read a telegram from Newcastle Elwyn, where a conference of Nonconformists had just been held, a very outspoken resolution adopted, and a cordial vote of confidence in Mr. Richards passed. In acknowledging a vote of thanks the chairman said he felt a little indignation that Liberal Cardigan had turned traitor to the Liberal cause, and allowed himself to be dragged at the chariot-wheels of reaction and Toryism, and he hoped the Liberals would unite still more to strengthen the Liberal cause, so as to ensure its triumph in the future. (Cheers.) The proceedings shortly after terminated.

THE WOMEN'S WHISKY WAR.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* writes on February 27:—"The intelligence received of the progress of the 'Women's Movement' is much the same as heretofore, but the telegrams disclose not a few items of interest. In Washington, where the ladies contemplate a raid, they have given the saloon-keepers preliminary notice in much the same fashion as a judge addresses a murderer from the bench. They tell the dealers that they entreat them to abandon the business, and that they will pray for them, concluding with, 'Come with us and we will do you good, and may God have mercy on your soul. By order of the committee.' In Memphis somewhat similar notices are being sent, asking them to quit selling the 'devil-dealing beverage,' or else stand a siege of prayer. In Sturgis, Michigan, the women have succeeded in closing every saloon. In Manhattan, Kansas, a ladies' committee declare that all dealers who continue after a certain date to sell liquor 'shall be prayed and sung out of business.' In Buffalo a shrewd dealer got a notice published that his saloon was to be visited, and in this way drew a huge crowd, who consumed a vast amount of liquor while waiting for the women to come. No praying ladies put in an appearance, and the crowd, ultimately

discovering the hoax, dispersed. In Indianapolis a dealer employed an orchestra to drown the prayer-meeting, but it was ineffectual, and he finally let out a couple of tame bears, at sight of which the ladies beat a hasty retreat. Throwing pepper in the stove is a common trick, and always dissolves the prayer-meetings. At Piqua, Ohio, a bar-keeper began undressing, and this caused the ladies to withdraw. His conduct almost got him lynched, however, for a crowd soon gathered, and gave him an hour's time in which to leave town. At Logan a saloon-keeper who surrendered has 'backslid' and begun business again, so that he is now 'the subject of a perfect storm of prayers.' At Ripley, the ladies, being denied admission to a saloon, built a fire and encamped in front of it, conducting the siege so vigorously that in four hours the proprietor surrendered. In Cincinnati the German element, which is a large one, is getting wrought up to a high state of excitement on the subject. One German paper publishes a proclamation calling on Germans able to bear arms to organise a regiment. It declares that the time seems to be approaching with giant strides when the laws of civil liberty, liberty of conscience, and the domestic hearth need enforcement, and that 3,000 German citizens should 'ever be ready to answer the call of the authorities in defence of land and property.' In Chicago the movement began in a small way on the 25th of February. An old lady went from one saloon to another in a part of the town where they are numerous, and, informing the bar-keeper that she intended to pray for him, knelt in a corner and offered up her supplications. A number of the Chicago dealers have been notified 'that an association of ladies are bound together by a solemn covenant to close every saloon and hell-hole in Chicago, and will visit each with prayer and singing in furtherance of this object.' In Pittsburg a meeting of 300 ladies was held yesterday, at which it was determined to begin the crusade on the 2nd of March. In Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, the temperance people are holding meetings to petition the Legislature for legislation to suppress the sale of liquor. As I close to-day, the Western telegrams report some disturbances at London, in Ohio, where a 'tabernacle' placed in front of a saloon has been wrecked by the proprietor and his friends, the ladies being drenched with buckets of filthy water. The reporter telegraphs that, 'prayer proving ineffectual, legal suasion will now be tried.' In New York city about a hundred liquor-dealers are said to have advised the temperance people of their willingness to discontinue the business. The 'Whisky War,' it will be seen, grows apace."

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Our advices from Cape Coast Castle announce that Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived there on the 19th February. Great rejoicings took place in the town, and royal salutes were fired by the ships in the harbour. It was expected that Sir Garnet Wolseley would leave for England about the 7th inst., and reach this country about the 27th inst. He was previously to pay a visit to Accra. Captain Glover and Mr. Goldworthy had returned to the Volta. The former, with 1,000 men, entered Coomassie two days after it had fallen. The treaty signed by the King of Ashantee was expected in a few days. On the 27th of February all the troops had left Cape Coast Castle, except the 1st West Indian Regiment, which was to remain for about a month on the Prah, with a gun and rocket detachment from Rait's Artillery. The two native regiments temporarily raised had been disbanded. The Victor Emmanuel was to make a slow voyage from Cape Coast Castle to Gibraltar with the most serious cases of sick and wounded on board. There were many invalids, but not many dangerous cases. King Koffee's Prime Minister and the Captain-General of his army were taken prisoners and lodged in Cape Coast Castle by the Naval Brigade. Capt. Glover was to make a treaty of peace with the tribes on the eastern side. The navigation of the Volta is to be free, and Jellah Coffee, Quitta, and other ports between Addah and Quitta are to be occupied should the Government deem it advisable. Sir Garnet Wolseley was awaiting the arrival of Mr. Berkeley, the new Governor-General, and would then sail in the Manitoban on the 7th of March.

Of the celebrated journey of Capt. Sartorius from Glover's camp to find Sir Garnet Wolseley, the *Daily News* correspondent gives the following account:—

Capt. Sartorius left Coomassie and pursued his journey. The floods had completely subsided. The bridge over the Prah had, however, been washed away. Where the long stretch of water had troubled the troops all was dry hard ground, and only a small stream indicated the channel which had proved so difficult to pass. The odours along the pathway, due to the many still unburied bodies, and in places the bodies still lying in the road, would, he says, have served to guide him, had not the road, broad, and in comparison with the bush tracts to which he had been accustomed, almost worthy of Macadam, left him in no doubt as to the line Sir Garnet Wolseley had followed. A few Ashantees occasionally showed themselves, but all fled as he approached them. Not a shot was fired at him all day, and at night he reached Amoaful.

There he found a wounded Housa, who had fought on the Ashantee side, and the man gave him, as if obtained from Housa report, the false intelligence that all the Housas were "coming down." This Captain

Sartorius understood to mean that some order of which he had not heard had been sent to Captain Glover to send down all the Housas and Yorubas. This man also told him that Sir Garnet Wolseley was no great distance off. Accordingly, this morning he continued his journey and reached this place about 12.30 p.m., having travelled with only his twenty men, each with forty rounds, for fifty-five miles through the heart of the Ashantee kingdom, from the furthest side of the capital. He reports that since the skirmish on the 26th ult., near Odumassie, Captain Glover had on the 2nd inst. a regular fight with Ashantees, at the passage of the Asnoom River. None of the officers were touched; but five natives of Captain Glover's force were killed, and sixteen or seventeen wounded. No Ashantees were afterwards found at close quarters. This sounds as if the Ashantees there, as we found after the battle at Amoaful on the 31st, had, from the time of that action, not ventured to stay near the fire of our Sniders, as they had done beforehand, though they still held their ground with considerable pertinacity as long as the fire was kept up mutually at some distance.

The same writer describes the scene of the reception of King Koffee's messengers at Detchiassee by the British general:—

It was in a truly picturesque situation, under the shade of a mess-hut and adjoining one which is the general's, that the gold, which was the sign patent to all men of the submission of the Ashantee King, was paid over and weighed. The Government gold-taker had been brought up from Cape Coast to be ready for any emergency of the kind. He sat on one side receiving the precious metal; on the opposite sat some six or seven of the Ashantees, round a large white cloth of native manufacture, filled with gold plates and figures, nuggets, bracelets, knobs, masks, bells, jaw-bones, and fragments of skulls, plaques, bosses—all the metal as pure as it can be, and of an endless variety of shape and size. All, or almost all, of these have through them a fine hole for threading to form necklaces or armlets. Besides these, door ornaments and golden nails were thrown in, and a number of odds and ends that must have been wrenched off in the hurry of escape from the palace, and which now added quaintness to the rich handfuls that were poured into the balance. A few officers were standing round under the mess roof watching the process. Around the place a cordon of sentries had been thrown, composed partly of the Fantee police, whom Captain Baker has now in admirable order, and a party of the 1st West Indians, in the ordinary white man's uniform of the expedition, with the to them utterly useless helmet. Thus the composite creatures looked neither flesh nor fowl, while they, in their delight at the garments they have been put into, claim to call themselves in their pride the black Europeans. Behind, gathered on every little vantage ground of hillock or fallen hut, were as many natives as could get a chance of viewing the sight. There will be many on the coast who will report to their dying day how they were present when the great King of Ashantee sent his messengers to humbly present gold to the white man, to ask him for peace, and how it was paid upon the north side of the Adansi hills, on the spot which the Ashantees had vainly tried to take again, because they fancied that the white man was not strong enough to fight near the Ordah and at the Adansi hills upon the same day.

Last night's *Gazette* contains official despatches received from Sir Garnet Wolseley respecting the Ashantee expedition. They relate to the reconnaissance made by Colonel M'Leod, of the 42nd Highlanders, against the village of Borborassie on the 29th January; to the attack on Becquah made by Sir A. Alison on the 1st of February; and to the repulse of an attack made by the Ashantees against Fommanah on the 2nd February. Sir Garnet Wolseley specially thanks Sir A. Alison and Colonel M'Leod for the excellent manner in which they carried out the operations entrusted to them; and Captain Duncan and Lieutenant-Colonel Colley for their energetic defence of Fommanah.

In a supplement to the *London Gazette* issued last night, additional despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley are published. Under date, Fommanah, February 13, the general refers to the success which has attended his military mission, which he says does not merely consist in the defeat of the enemy's army and the occupation and destruction of his capital, but in the establishment throughout the kingdom of a wholesome fear of the British power, and a knowledge of the advantages of an alliance with Her Majesty. Sir Garnet Wolseley then points out that three days after the destruction of the capital the King had sued for peace and given a substantial guarantee of his good faith. Further, that an English officer, accompanied by only twenty men, had ridden unmolested through the heart of the invaded kingdom, and that one of the principal tributary chiefs had asked permission to separate from the Ashantees and cast in his lot with the tribes allied to the British Crown. Sir Garnet Wolseley ventures, therefore, to hope that the object for which Her Majesty's Government entrusted to him a force of British soldiers have been attained, and that the exertions of the officers and men under his command have not been made in vain. He encloses the text of the treaty of peace sent to King Koffee Kalcalli, the articles of which are as follows:—

ART. I.—There shall be hereafter perpetual peace between the Queen of England and her allies on the coast on the one part, and the King of Ashantee and all his people on the other part.

ART. II.—The King of Ashantee promises to pay the sum of 50,000 ounces of approved gold as indemnity for the expenses he has occasioned to Her Majesty the Queen of England by the late war; and undertakes to pay 1,000 ounces of gold forthwith, and the remainder by such instalments as Her Majesty's Government may from time to time demand.

ART. III.—The King of Ashantee, on the part of himself and his successors, renounces all right or title to any tribute or homage from the Kings of Denkers,

Amin, Akim, Adansi, and the other allies of Her Majesty formerly subject to the Kingdom of Ashantee.

ART. IV.—The King, on the part of himself and of his heirs and successors, does hereby further renounce for ever all pretensions of supremacy over Elmina, or over any of the tribes formerly connected with the Dutch Government, and to any tribute or homage from such tribes, as well as to any payment or acknowledgment of any kind by the British Government in respect of Elmina or any other of the British forts and possessions on the coast.

ART. V.—The King will at once withdraw all his troops from Appolina and its vicinity, and from the neighbourhood of Dixcove, Secondee, and the adjoining coast-line.

ART. VI.—There shall be freedom of trade between Ashantee and Her Majesty's forts on the coast, all persons being at liberty to carry their merchandise from the coast to Coomassie, or from that place to any of Her Majesty's possessions on the coast.

ART. VII.—The King of Ashantee guarantees that the road from Coomassie to the river Prah shall always be kept open and free from bush to a width of fifteen feet.

ART. VIII.—As Her Majesty's subjects and the people of Ashantee are henceforth to be friends for ever, the King, in order to prove the sincerity of his friendship for Queen Victoria, promises to use his best endeavours to check the practice of human sacrifice, with a view to hereafter putting an end to it altogether, as the practice is repugnant to the feelings of all Christian nations.

ART. IX.—One copy of this treaty shall be signed by the King of Ashantee and sent to the Administrator of Her Majesty's Government at Cape Coast Castle within fourteen days from this date.

ART. X.—This Treaty shall be known as the treaty of Pommanah.

This treaty, though proposed, has not been executed. Sir Garnet demanded that its ratification by the King should be brought to Cape Coast Castle by the 28th, and the latest date thence is the 22nd.

Epitome of News.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the public entry of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh into London on Thursday was a great success, both as a spectacle and as a demonstration of loyalty. The royal party left Windsor by train shortly after eleven o'clock. The train passed through a country white with snow. On arriving at Paddington the royal party entered open carriages, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace. The Queen never looked better or seemed in brighter spirits; and the Duchess of Edinburgh must have been highly gratified with the enthusiasm displayed by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The decorations were on a magnificent scale, and the multitudes who lined the streets or occupied the windows along the route were immense, notwithstanding the falling snow. 8000 troops kept the route clear. At Buckingham Palace the crowd was great and the cheering most enthusiastic. Soon after the royal party had entered the palace, the Queen and the Duke and Duchess appeared on the balcony and bowed their acknowledgments in response to the cheering, which thereupon became louder than ever. The royal progress must have been gratifying to the royal lady who has made England her home, for a heartier reception could not possibly have been accorded. At night vast crowds turned out into the streets to witness the illuminations, many of which were tasteful in design and brilliant in display. Unfortunately several accidents occurred. A temporary stand at Charing-cross gave way, killing one person and injuring several others. Two babies were crushed to death in the crowd, and a great number of minor accidents were reported at the hospitals. The following lines from the *Morning Post* referring to the welcome and the snow-storm are pretty and short:—

To thy English home our welcome,
Rang in a million cheers,
While Heaven gently showered
The wind-borne Russian tears.

On Friday Her Majesty held a court at Buckingham Palace, at which the new peers, and in some cases their wives, and various members of the new Government, were presented. The members of the royal family who attended the court were, beside Her Majesty the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Sleswig-Holstein and the Duke of Teck. The Duc d'Aumale and the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing were also present. The Queen wore a black satin dress, with a train trimmed with ermine and jet, and a small diamond crown over a white tulle veil. The Queen returned to Windsor on Saturday afternoon.

It is stated that the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will remain at Buckingham Palace for the rest of this month, after which they will proceed to Sandringham, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales. Also, that the Duke and Duchess will, accompanied by the Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, make a state entry into the city of London, on the occasion of a grand civic entertainment to be offered to their Royal Highnesses about the second week after Easter.

It is reported that in May the Queen, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, will pay a lengthened visit at the Ducal Court of Coburg, and that on this occasion the German Emperor, with the Crown Prince and Princess, will return the visit of their English guests.

The grand naval review is likely to be held at Portsmouth when the Czar visits England in May.

Prince Louis Napoleon completed the eighteenth year of his age on Monday, having been born on the 16th of March, 1856. In the morning there was a service at St. Mary's Chapel, after which the Empress and the prince returned to Camden Place, and received the congratulations of many prominent Bonapartists, M. Rouher, a number of nobles, and some sixty ex-prefects, who had assembled to celebrate the event. The prince, in reply to a formal address, began by declaring that the public conscience had avenged the Emperor's memory from calumnies, and saw his character in its true light. His reign was a constant anxiety for the good of all; his last day on the soil of France was one of devotion and self-denial. The material order which now existed in France was not security; the plébiscite was their safety and their right, the restoration of power to authority, and the reopening of an era of long security to the country. The Imperialists were a great national party, a party neither of conquerors nor of the conquered, but which raised itself above all in order to conciliate all.

United to my mother by the most tender and affectionate love (continued Prince Louis), I shall labour without intermission to outstrip the progress of years, and when the hour comes, if another Government shall combine in its favour the suffrages of another majority, I shall bow respectfully before the decision of the country. But if the name of the Napoleons comes forth for the eighth time from the popular voting urns, I am ready to accept the responsibility imposed upon me by the vote of the nation.

Many thousands of Frenchmen took part in the day's demonstration. Prince Napoleon (Jerome) was not present at Chislehurst, and has come to an open rupture with the party of the Prince Imperial.

The report of the Archbishop of Canterbury's intended resignation is authoritatively denied. His grace's severe cold is rapidly disappearing, and he is expected to resume his ordinary work as soon as the weather changes.

The *Daily News* hears that the Government has determined to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the operation of the Masters and Servants Act and the Law of Conspiracy in relation to contracts. The Commission, it is said, will be formed in such a manner as to satisfy the fair demands of the working classes in regard to the impartiality of its constitution.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., is engaged in salmon-fishing in the north of Scotland.

The University of Edinburgh has conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Mr. Thomas Spencer Baynes, LL.B., Lond., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews, and editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

In an election speech at Dublin on Thursday, Colonel Taylor said he thought it was quite on the cards that, if Irishmen behaved themselves even decently, they might at the expiration of a few months, or at the latest in a year, have amongst them a member of the royal family, either as a resident for a time or as the chief governor.

A conference of advocates for the opening of museums on the Lord's Day has been held. It was agreed that Mr. P. A. Taylor be asked to move the House of Commons on the subject; that the Premier be asked to receive a deputation: a manifesto be issued; and that a meeting be held in St. James's Hall on the eve of Mr. Taylor's motion.

The Jubilee Singers intend to close their campaign this month, when they expect to have realised 10,000*l.* To-night they are to be at the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

On Friday, the 20th of this month, we shall have an unusually high tide, and should the wind blow from the north-west for two or three days previously we may have an unprecedented high tide all along the East Coast, including the port of London.

It has been resolved to hold a musical festival in Leeds next autumn. A guarantee fund of 5,000*l.* is to be raised.

An extensive farmers' association has been formed in North Lincolnshire, to resist the demand of agricultural labourers for 3*s.* 6*d.* per day, and to lock out all men who belong to a union. Several hundreds will be locked out next week in consequence of this decision.

The Tichborne literature is becoming tiresome. Mrs. Jury and Mrs. Tredgett repudiate the convict as their brother, which Mr. Charles Orton again asserts with fresh evidence. Mrs. Pittendreich repeats, with considerable additions, her former statements as to the great imposture.

Meanwhile the convict Arthur Orton has been removed from Newgate to Millbank, where he will be detained nine months, before his consignment to Portland or Chatham. The prisoner's bulk, though said to have been somewhat lessened since his last appearance in the Court of Queen's Bench, is still enormous, and has been the cause of some perplexity to the governor of the gaol, in finding a cell large enough for so unwieldy a captive. Orton was found to weigh 392 pounds, or just twenty-eight stone. His other friends are not faring well. Further prosecutions for perjury are under consideration, and the Benchers of Gray's Inn will meet this day to take into consideration the alleged misconduct of Dr. Kenealy in the recent trial.

"Captain Brown" was again before Sir Thomas Henry on Saturday. To the evidence of Captain Oates and Captain Hoskins, who denied having seen Brown at Rio, he had an easy reply. He declared he had meant two other captains named Hoskins

and Oates, the latter commanding a ship also coinciding in name with that of the Captain Oates who was in court! He has been remanded.

Hyde Park was on Sunday the scene of a Fenian demonstration, the object of which was an enlistment of popular sympathy in behalf of the prisoners now undergoing punishment for offences committed in relation to Irish political questions. It was resolved, first, that the Fenian convicts are political prisoners only, and, secondly, that the meeting hoped Mr. Disraeli would advise Her Majesty to give these men a free pardon.

The report of the University Commission is, it is believed, nearly, if not quite, ready. Two Cambridge colleges refused to make returns, and a couple of Oxford colleges, although not declining to give information, refused to fill up all the elaborate forms sent by the commissioners.

It is reported that Sir Robert Peel has been offered by Lord Derby an ambassadorship to one of the great European Powers, and that the right hon. baronet has intimated his willingness to accept the high and distinguished position.

The Hospital Saturday collection at Birmingham has at present realised 3,170*l.*, but these are several large contributions still to come in.

We still hear of considerable reductions in the price of coal by country colliery owners, and on the Corn Exchange on Monday there was a fall of 2*s.* a ton; the best coal being now quoted at 32*s.* a ton.

The Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers through the famine in Bengal now amounts to upwards of 53,000*l.*, and another 15,000*l.*, making 48,000*l.* in all, has been remitted to the Calcutta committee. Subscriptions continue to come in freely, and meetings are being organised in various parts of the country.

It is now stated that Colonel Wilson-Patten's title will be Baron Winnarleigh.

The City Corporation will present the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh with a piece of plate of the value of 3,000 guineas.

The accidental poisoning of five persons at Thursley has been discovered to have resulted from the using of water from a vessel in which sheep-dipping largely composed of arsenic had been put.

Archbishop Manning, in a pastoral on the observance of St. Patrick's Day, exhorts his people not to set foot in a public-house for three days. For each day's abstinence he promises them an indulgence of forty days.

A schoolboy duel at a boarding-school near Lincoln resulted in the injury of Master Seagrove, one of the foolish combatants. The other, who bears the name of Burn, has been brought before the local magistrates and committed for trial. The youths who acted as seconds were discharged. Seagrove is reported to be going on favourably; though a part of the bullet still remains in his ankle.

Speaking from the chair at a *soirée* of the New College Students' Total Abstinence Union, Sir Henry Thompson warmly advocated the Sunday opening of picture-galleries.

At the annual meeting of the Artisans' Labourers', and General Dwellings Company, in London, on Saturday, the report read stated that the directors declare a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, carrying forward a balance of 2,734*l.* Not only is the undertaking a commercial success, but its social and sanitary results were very gratifying. Several hundred houses had been erected on the Shaftesbury estate, and the buildings on the estate at Birmingham were being proceeded with in a satisfactory manner. The Chairman said the association had solved the problem of associated labour, and exhibited the best form of industrial partnership.

A deputation representing the principal railway interests in the kingdom yesterday waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and urged the total abolition of the taxes upon locomotion. The right hon. gentleman admitted that the question by itself was one of national importance, and promised that in framing the forthcoming budget, the views of the deputation should receive the serious attention of the Government.

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee elected by the Trades Union Congress, held yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That this committee deprecate the reference of the questions as to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Masters and Servants Act, the Laws of Conspiracy, and other questions relating to workmen, to a royal commission. Further, the committee is of opinion that the time has arrived for immediate legislation."

Fifty thousand pounds is to be paid Madame Adeline Patti—at least so says a contemporary—for a hundred nights' engagement in the United States next autumn and winter.

The editor of a Maryland paper, in a peppery article anent the arguments of a rival editor, offers to prove that "his little soul is not large enough to fill the socket of a mosquito's eye!"

ISLE OF MAN ELECTION.—A general election is going on in the Isle of Man this week. The *Liverpool Mercury* says considerable interest is being taken in the elections all through the island. The principal topics debated are the reduction of the franchise, introduction of the ballot, the Permissive Bill, the disestablishment of the Church in the Isle of Man, the Education Act, the management of the Manx Lunatic Asylum, and the public expenditure.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION SOIREE.

A SOIREE will be held at the CANNON-STREET HOTEL, London, on WEDNESDAY, March 25th inst., to meet Mr. HENRY RICHARD, M.P., and to hear from him some account of his recent journey on the Continent of Europe in the interests of Peace and International Arbitration.

Tea and Coffee at Six. The Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock by A. J. MUNDELLA, Esq., M.P.
Early application for Tickets should be made to Mr. Henry Catford, No. 19, New Broad-street, E.C.

SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL.

THE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE.

The CONFERENCE will be held in LONDON, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 5th and 6th of May. Particulars relative to the mode of appointing Delegates, and other information, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.
2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London.

NONCONFORMIST LIBERALISM.

The following passages are taken from a manifesto which was published and advertised widely during the recent Parliamentary contest in the Tower Hamlets, and which was headed thus:—

"THE TOWER HAMLETS NONCONFORMIST LIBERAL ASSOCIATION."

"The Committee of the above have held two meetings during this week to consider the action to be adopted in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament. A strong expression of opinion was elicited that Mr. Gladstone had not fairly considered the position of Nonconformists in his recent address, and that the time had arrived for more active steps to be taken to advance the principles they consider of paramount importance. The claims of the various candidates were carefully considered. . . .

"Captain Murse, by his advocacy of the opening of the 'Museums' on Sunday, and his sympathies in favour of 'Home Rule,' precluded a consideration of his name."

"(Signed) "THOMAS SCRUTTON, Chairman.
"R. GLADDING, Vice-Chairman.
"J. THOMAS, B.A., Hon. Secs."
"E. J. BOON,

SAFE INVESTMENTS for CAPITAL.

Dividends 5 and 10 to 15 per Cent.
READ SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR.

March Edition ready, 12 pages, post free.
It contains Safe Investments in English and Foreign Railways, Debentures, Insurance, Gas, Docks, Telegraphs, Banks, Mines, Foreign Bonds, American and Colonial Stocks, &c., with Dividends, Market Prices, &c.

CAPITALISTS, SHAREHOLDERS, TRUSTEES
Will find the above Circular a safe, valuable, reliable Guide.

Messrs. SHARP and Co., Stock and Share Brokers,
33, Poultry, London (Established 1852).
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line A Shilling.
Each additional Line Sixpence.
There are, on an average, eight words in a line.
LEADER PAGE.—An extra charge of 2s. 6d. for every ten lines or under.

For Situations Wanted, five lines 2 0
" Wanting Servants, &c. 2 0
A Liberal Reduction made on a Series for Educational and all other Advertisements.

* As the Organ of a great and growing movement, the principal Weekly Journal among Dissenters, and a first-class Family Newspaper, the Nonconformist has become a very desirable medium for Advertisers. Since the beginning of 1872 there has been a large increase of Annual Subscribers as well as in the general circulation.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The NONCONFORMIST is supplied Post-free on the following terms:—

CREDIT.—Annually, 24s.; Half-yearly, 12s.; Quarterly, 6s.

PREPAID.—Annually, 21s.

* The Guinea rate can only be accorded to Annual Subscribers, but may commence at any date.

We beg respectfully to state that in future a Notice will be sent to each pre-paying Subscriber at the commencement of the month in which his subscription becomes due.

Cheques and Post-office orders payable (at Chief Office) to W. R. Willcox.

18, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1874.

SUMMARY.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY's despatches relative to the more recent events on the Gold Coast have been published. Included in them are the terms of the treaty of peace which he sent to the King of Ashantee from Fommanah, but which had not, according to the latest accounts, been ratified. The British general, however, expresses his belief that the "danger of breaking up to which the kingdom of the Ashantee monarch is exposed, unless we are on

friendly terms with him, will induce him to fulfil with as much punctuality as he is capable of, the conditions of the treaty." That danger is visible in the secession of the King of Adansi and other native chiefs, for whose independence Sir Garnet has made stipulations in the treaty. Another of the conditions is, as already stated, that the King shall "use his best endeavours to check the practice of human sacrifice, with a view to hereafter putting an end to it altogether, as the practice is repugnant to the feelings of all Christian nations." The articles requiring the construction of a good road between Coomassie and the Prah, and guaranteeing freedom of commerce between the Ashantee capital and the coast, are well adapted to bring about a beneficial social change, and to give a stimulus to industrial pursuits which may in time transform the brutal character of the population. Sir Garnet does not expect that the whole of the required indemnity will be paid, but this he rightly considers as subordinate to the maintenance of peace. According to the latest telegrams, the white troops had all embarked for England, and Portsmouth is preparing to give them a fitting welcome on the arrival of the transports, expected from day to day, at that port.

The public reception of Queen Victoria, her second son, and his Russian bride, on Thursday last on their way from Paddington to Buckingham Palace, was as enthusiastic as could be desired. The snowstorm did not prevent hundreds of thousands of people from giving them a cordial welcome as they passed in an open carriage, despite the trying weather, through the streets. The Duchess of Edinburgh must now feel completely at home amongst the British people, but such demonstrations as that of last Thursday are of value as incontestably showing the loyal feelings of the mass of the people, and discouraging childish agitation for theoretic changes which the circumstances of the country do not demand.

Yesterday the Prime Minister was re-elected for Buckinghamshire without any vexatious opposition, and nearly all his colleagues have been returned to Parliament. There was a remarkable contest in the little borough of Eye, where Mr. Easton, a Liberal landowner, polled as many as 386 votes against Lord Barrington, who was of course re-elected. This is pretty well for a borough so entirely under the Kerriem influence that it has not been contested within living memory. Eye now contains a large number of enfranchised agricultural labourers, who cordially voted for Mr. Easton, and it is clear from the character of his speeches, which are noticed elsewhere, that that gentleman would be a highly useful member. That the reaction has not spent itself is evident from the issue of the Oxford election. Mr. Hall, the brewer, succeeds Mr. Cardwell, the statesman. Though Mr. J. D. Lewis, his opponent, polled within 200 as many votes as the late member, he was entirely beaten by the popular local Conservative, and Mr. Disraeli has thus won another seat.

Mr. Gladstone has now definitely declared his views as to the leadership of the Liberal party in a published letter to Earl Granville. A variety of personal reasons obliges him to reserve the right of abdicating that position "at no distant time"—from which it may be inferred that as at present minded he will not again become Premier—and the necessity for rest will prevent him from giving more than an occasional attendance in Parliament this year. He is, however, willing to consider, before the commencement of next session, whether there will be any advantage in his placing his services as leader at the disposal of the Liberal party for a time. Mr. Gladstone has, however, issued the usual circular to his supporters, asking their attendance in the House of Commons tomorrow, when the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech will be considered, and perhaps the right hon. gentleman will take part in the debate. But he will be only the nominal leader of the Liberals, whose cause will not be greatly promoted by being represented by some three or four conspicuous men, such as Lord Hartington, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Goschen, between whom entire accord will be difficult.

We report elsewhere a meeting of the Liberals of Cardiganshire to reorganise their strength with a view to the future, and to present an address of confidence in Mr. E. M. Richards, their late member, who was rejected under such discreditable circumstances at the recent general election. Such gatherings are of good omen.

The National Society has been good enough to give notice what the Church supporters of education want, and what they mean to agitate for. The first item is the repeal of the Cowper-Temple clause; the second universal school boards, which are to have the privilege of supplying educational deficiencies by creating new

schools, or by subsidising "at a low fixed rate the existing denominational or secular schools, provided they supply an efficient education in accordance with the requirements of the Committee of Council"; the third item seems to be universal compulsion. We do not suppose that Mr. Disraeli's Government, however well affected to the State Church, will be ready to concede these demands, but the power of the clergy to push forward their Tory allies in Downing-street and St. Stephen's must not be underrated; for the National Society distinctly calls upon its friends to "agitate for the alteration of the Education Act" in the direction suggested.

The foreign news of the week is not of great moment. The Committee of Thirty have presented to the French National Assembly their report relative to the future constitution. When we have stated that it proposes changes which would disfranchise three millions of electors, nothing more need be said.—A great battle is impending in the north of Spain between the well-matched Carlists and Serrano's troops, unless the head of the Spanish Government should manage to buy off a number of his principal foes.—A very interesting struggle is proceeding in the Austrian Reichsrath relative to the ecclesiastical bills, which are making rapid progress through the Lower House, and will perhaps pass the Upper House, notwithstanding the opposition of the bishops, fortified by a declaration from the Pope himself.—This morning's news from the famine-stricken districts of Bengal does not harmonise with the favourable official reports from Calcutta. The number of persons employed on relief works is already 400,000, one-fourth of whom are in Tirhoot, where there has been a very great increase of distress, and some deaths from starvation. The people, to a great extent, seem to be giving way to panic, doing little for themselves, and relying solely on Government.

THE CHISLEHURST DEMONSTRATION.

ON Monday last Prince Louis Napoleon attained his majority. He has fulfilled his eighteen years of life and has entered upon the sphere of manhood, as it was defined by the Family Ordinance of the Buonapartes. The day on which he came of age was naturally observed as a fête day. Large numbers of French people come over to pay their respects to him, and to recognise what they are pleased to call his right to the Imperial Throne of France. The ceremonial which was gone through on the occasion was simple and outwardly unpretending, but it offered an opportunity which, of course, was eagerly seized, for making a demonstration in support of Imperial pretensions. There was a religious service, there was a family breakfast, there was a formal address to the Prince, and there was the Prince's reply meant to reach the ear and stir the heart of the French nation. The young man made the best of an occasion which, whether he looked to the past or to the future, could not fail of being to him one of the deepest interest. The pith of his reply will be found in the following words, "United to my mother by the most tender and affectionate love, I shall labour without intermission to outstrip the progress of years, and, when the hour comes, if another Government shall combine in its favour the suffrages of the majority, I shall bow respectfully before the decision of the country. But if the name of the Napoleons comes forth for the eighth time from the popular voting urns, I am ready to accept the responsibility imposed upon me by the votes of the nation." In other words, the Prince demands that the throne vacated by his father shall be disposed of by a *plébiscite*, in which event he declares himself a candidate for it.

We look upon the Chislehurst fête as meant to attract, to organise, and to assimilate into a nucleus, the floating elements of attachment to the Napoleonic dynasty which are still left in France. How far they who assisted in the ceremony of Monday last can be justly regarded as reflecting the national feeling we do not presume to determine, although, judging from such data as the social and political condition of the French people at the present time puts within our cognisance, we strongly suspect that if the *plébiscite* were taken to-morrow, the chances of the Prince Imperial would be, to say the least of them, very problematical. He knows, however, and the statesmen and politicians by whom he is guided know, that no such mode of consulting the wishes of the people will be resorted to by the Government or by the Assembly at present in power. He is merely framing a *point d'appui* for the future. He has added one more to the external influences destined at some period hereafter to disturb the domestic tranquillity of France. He is acting on what he has been taught to believe his right in virtue of inheritance. That right he has

summoned religion, as represented by the Church of Rome, to consecrate, and he will, no doubt, esteem it to be henceforth a sacred duty to watch for any opening by which he may profit to advance the interests of the dynasty of which he is the head.

We confess ourselves wholly incompetent to appreciate either the logic or the sentiment which has evidently taken so firm a hold upon the mind of the Imperial Prince. We can well understand how it may conduce to the peace, order, well-being, and prosperity of a country, that its institutions should be settled upon a firm foundation, and that the special form of those institutions should be largely governed by traditional rule. We can well believe a nation deeply imbued with the sentiment of loyalty should assert its preference for some phase or other of monarchical government. This, however, is its own affair. What we cannot comprehend is the existence of a right inherent in any particular family, independently of the will of the nation, to assume the direction of its political business. True, the Prince Imperial holds his own claim subordinate to the will of France, but he evidently considers himself bound by duty to his birth and his position to submit that claim, if possible, to the decision of the French people.

We are sorry for him. We are sorry for France. We are sorry for the prevalence in Europe of that form of superstition which gives so much importance to dynastic claims, and assumed dynastic rights. What have the Napoleons, for example, really done for France? What solid and durable advantage has either of them conferred upon her? What was the Empire, First or Second, that the French nation should regard it as entitled to their deference or their gratitude? Why should the future prospects of a great community be troubled by pretensions which, born of the most unbridled and licentious ambition, again and again pursued its own selfish ends to the misery of millions? One might have supposed that the all-pervading corruption of the Second Empire, with its vain-glorious pursuits, its thorough selfishness, its frivolous amusements, its loosening of all the joints of society by diffusing through them the taint of its own materialism, and its ignominious fall at the capture of Sedan, might well have disgusted Frenchmen with the pretensions of what, after all, can only be regarded as a *parvenu* dynasty. Probably such is the fact. It is likely enough that the thousands of French citizens who crowded the hall and the grounds of Camden House on Monday last were, for the most part, the creatures only of Imperial indulgence, and are sighing for the return of those halcyon days when they basked in the light and warmth of an Emperor's countenance. It is not surprising that they are impatient under any régime which assigns to them a position of outer darkness. Unhappily they can do no little mischief in the world, and will not be backward in using the Prince Imperial as the instrument by which to carve out their own ambitious projects. It is thus that nations, which would otherwise be tranquilly progressive, are from time to time moved to disorder and to conflict. There is no great reason, we fear, to boast as loudly as we are wont to do of the blessings of modern civilisation. Plainly, they have not yet delivered us from the most imbecile infirmities of humankind. Here are we, who are rapidly approaching the close of the nineteenth century, too often puzzled, and frequently disturbed, by sentimental and moral forces which ought long since to have ceased to exist. The regeneration of society is, indeed, slow work. That it is advancing we make no doubt. But such scenes and gatherings as those that were exhibited at Camden House on the 16th inst., forcibly remind us that there is yet abundance of work to be done before society will be fairly taught to abstain from creating and raising into power the worst foes of its peaceable and orderly development.

A CANONICAL MOVE.

As soon as the Tory majority in the new Parliament had become an accomplished fact, we warned our readers that the worst mischiefs of Conservative reaction would in all probability fall on national elementary education. But we confess that we had no notion how soon our prediction was to be fulfilled. On Wednesday, the 4th inst. Canon Gregory was defeated in his attempt to obtain from the School Board for London an acknowledgment that its statistics were untrustworthy; a manoeuvre, the transparent object of which was to obtain a longer time of grace for denominational schools. And on Saturday, the 7th instant, the same indomitable canon headed a deputation, the equally transparent purpose of which was to get more money from the Imperial Treasury for the sup-

port of *voluntary* education. The amiable Vice-President of the Council has just stepped into his office, and has had barely time to look round, when a peremptory knock is heard at the door, and in comes a procession of canons, priests, principals of sectarian training schools, and ecclesiastically-minded Tories, whose demands, when reduced to plain English, are simply the ancient and scriptural cry of the horse-leech. But indeed it would at first sight appear by no means easy to get at the precise issue of the roundabout utterances of this deputation. When an impecunious friend comes to borrow from you a five-pound note, he never goes straight to the mark. He has just dropped in to inquire after your health, or to offer a suggestion for the improvement of your garden, or to make a proposal for the advancement of an enterprise in which you are interested. It is only by the most delicate and sidelong hints that the real purpose of the call is introduced. "Parly voo Français?" asked the shipwrecked Irishman of the French farmer at whose door he knocked, "Oui, Monsieur," said the disturbed agriculturalist. "Thin, lind me the loan of a gridiron," rejoined Pat. "Are you in favour of higher education?" ask the clergy. "Yes," says the Vice-President. "Then lend us the loan of your influence, that we may keep the instruction of the people in our own hands." The concatenation seems to us as little obvious in the one case as in the other.

Canon Gregory does not seem to be usually remarkable for clearness of statement; but unless the *Times* reporter has sadly broken down—a casualty which, we are bound to say, rarely occurs when a clergyman is the speaker—he must have been more than usually obscure in explaining the wishes of the deputation. "The effect of the Revised Code had been materially to lower the character of the education given in the primary schools." Well, we are aware it is very bad as it is, but we are really at a loss to know when it was any better. The Canon seems to look back with longing to the good old times before the Duke of Newcastle's Commission, when each schoolmaster had a few pet boys, upon whom he bestowed special care, and who served like "toppers" in a pottle of strawberries, to astonish and deceive superficial observers. What is national elementary education good for, if it does not teach boys and girls to read, and write, and do sums? We readily own that this is a very low standard to judge by. But, at any rate, when this is not accomplished we cannot be properly said to have any elementary education worth the name. It matters not that a few favoured boys in each school may be learning decimals, and proportion, and Latin. If the vast majority attending school do not learn to read and write with decent facility, this is not a system of *national* education; it is a system of privilege and exclusiveness. Now this was very much the state of things which the Newcastle Commission discovered to be actually existing. And it was because of this state of things that Mr. Lowe, who ought to know something about school teaching, introduced the revised code. The nation was paying money to have all its little boys and girls taught to read, write, and cipher, not to have a few big boys taught algebra. Mr. Lowe, finding that the nation was not getting what it paid for, but something very different, took means to amend the bargain. And whatever may be said about the defective character of the "standards," which we do not care to dispute, there can be no question but that the principle of individual examination, and payment by results, did to a very large extent correct the evils revealed by the Commission. But denominational schools find that their income is often unpleasantly affected thereby. "*Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*" The Rev. Canon Gregory "thought the rule which required that every child should every year come up to a standard, should not be so imperative as it was, but that there should be power given to the inspectors to make exceptions." Now the standards are merely a measure of progress; and, therefore, the Canon's argument amounted simply to this—that the rule which requires that every child shall make some progress during every year should not be so imperative as it is, but that there should be power given to the inspectors to make exceptions. That is, the full amount of money is to be paid per head for children who have earned absolutely nothing. Yet these are the people who profess to be actuated only by a desire to raise the character of elementary education!

Another odd inconsistency pervaded the arguments of the deputation. They affected to look down with lofty scorn upon the standards, as limiting the generous efforts of the National Society to raise the intellectual character of the poor. Yet in the same breath they magnified the difficulty of these standards, as though it

were unreasonable to expect that very poor children should surmount them. It seems to be the opinion of these gentlemen that the brains of children are in proportion to the income of their parents. For, says Canon Gregory, "the department seemed to regard every boy as made by the same machinery with precisely the same amount of brains." And he went on to add that "it required the greatest possible exertion to bring up a comparatively small percentage where the children were of the poorest order to the standard required by the Government." Now of course the Canon does not really believe that poor children have necessarily less brains than the rich. But the bearing of the words we have italicised is just this—poor parents cannot afford to pay high fees regularly, and *voluntary* schools are so ill-supported that they cannot afford to lower their fees. Thus they cannot secure a regular attendance, and they want more public money to enable them to overcome this difficulty.

Let our friends be on their guard. It is quite a sufficiently intolerable wrong that so much hard-earned money of taxpayers should go to support a sectarian system against which millions protest. But if these so-called voluntary schools should claim to be put on the same footing as the board schools; if they should ask such an increased grant as would prove an effectual protection to them in the struggle for life; an issue will be raised which must be fought out with all the means of resistance which our constitutional forms allow, and with all the energy which outraged religious conviction sooner or later begets. Lord Sandon's experience on the School Board for London, however, has manifestly not been lost on him. And we well know that according to his light he will conscientiously apply the experience he has gained. He thought "they would rather damage than advance the great cause they had in view if they did anything hasty or rash in the matter." Whether by the "great cause" he meant that of the Church, or of education, is not clearly apparent. But in either case he was right.

THE LATE CHARLES SUMNER.

THE premature death of Charles Sumner, at the age of sixty-three, will produce a gap in American politics which will be keenly felt by all those who look in vain among the newer race of Republican statesmen for legitimate successors of the giants of a now bygone generation. Mr. Sumner was the last of a series of veterans who perpetuated the best traditions of the Republic, and who combined the display of a classic eloquence with the exercise of a lofty patriotism. We instinctively feel that the lamented senator is worthy to be filed on the same "eternal bead-roll" which contains the names of Washington, Jefferson, the two Adamses, and Abraham Lincoln. As an orator he fell far short of Daniel Webster or Henry Clay, two masculine models of senatorial eloquence who have imparted dignity to debate and lustre to their country's annals; but at the same time he was infinitely superior to those frothy political declaimers, whose "spread-eagle" rhetoric, while it has added a new phrase to the American vocabulary, has also made it only too apparent that the places of the great men who have gone are now filled by wordy mediocrities. Mr. Sumner's speeches were sometimes too ornate and too verbose. His orations occasionally swelled to the proportions of a volume, and the purely literary style which characterised these elaborate performances was well calculated to suggest ideas of laborious preparation and midnight oil. They lacked the element of spontaneity and those graceful turns of expression and poetic fancies which only an orator "to the manner born" is quick and vivacious enough to employ at the right moment and in the right place. On the other hand, Mr. Sumner's best speeches were marked by an amplitude of knowledge, a power of marshalling facts and arguments in logical succession, and an elevation of moral sentiment which rendered them eminently wise and instructive, and therefore of great educational value. As a consequence of the struggle in which for so many years of his life he was engaged, he grew obstinate and self-opiniated; but never, even when he was most clearly in the wrong, did he fail to draw inspiration from those moral principles and convictions which lent an air of dignity even to his aberrations.

In some respects his relation to this country formed the most remarkable feature of his public life. At one period no American of the same rank was better known or so popular in English society, and certainly none of his contemporaries at that time exhibited so hearty a desire to cultivate an Anglo-American alliance on a basis of reciprocal confidence and good will.

He played no ignoble part in Maine boundary embroglios or Canadian annexation schemes. Like the late Mr. Cobden, he was an "international man," who believed in free trade, in the abolition of national prejudices, in the establishment of high courts of arbitration, and generally in the conversion of the world into a family of nations. It would be unjust to say that the sympathy which our ruling classes exhibited for the Secessionists during the civil war in America turned his love for us into a species of hatred, because he always strongly disclaimed the bitter and rancorous feelings which were not unnaturally imputed to him. Historically, however, he cannot fail to be known as the author of the monstrous claims for consequential damages—claims which if only some untoward diplomatic or military "accident" had taken place, would infallibly have plunged the two nations into a mutually ruinous war. It is idle to argue that he only intended to impress us with a proper sense of the magnitude of the moral and material wrong which England inflicted upon the United States by the escape of the Alabama, and by the encouragement in other ways given to the slaveholding oligarchy. Mr. Sumner's demands were something more than a rhetorical escapade. They were obstinately pressed in the teeth of every attempt to bring about a moderate and practicable settlement between the two countries; and, as we have already remarked, the danger of a sanguinary and fratricidal contest was far from being inconsiderable. A spark might have lighted the combustible materials which passion had succeeded in heaping up in both empires; and if this calamity had taken place, nearly all that is valuable in the civilisation of the nineteenth century would undoubtedly have perished in the conflagration. Mr. Sumner, at the same time, was perfectly honest and single-minded in putting forward those portentous claims, which, although artfully foisted into the American case by politicians with whom it would be iniquitous to compare the great New Englander, were very properly treated with scant respect by the Geneva arbitrators.

Far more pleasant is it to dwell upon the career of Charles Sumner as the unbought, the incorruptible, the heroic champion of freedom. In that sacred cause he never faltered from the beginning to the close of his public life. He was one of the earliest pioneers of negro emancipation. When the war broke out his eloquent voice was constantly heard in the Senate, pleading for that race whose rights were too long subordinated to political considerations. In all the debates and conferences which preceded the issue of the proclamation of emancipation, he was ever the persistent and faithful advocate of the four millions of slaves whose liberation he justly regarded as an object not even second in importance to the re-establishment of the national authority. The great work which Mr. Lincoln ultimately achieved was largely stimulated and assisted by the Senator for Massachusetts; and by a fortuitous, but not unhappy stroke of fortune, the martyred President literally breathed his last in the arms of his wisest and best counsellor. Nine years previously Charles Sumner nearly laid down his own life in the same good cause. If he was spared from becoming the martyr of freedom, it was because Providence, for wise ends which are now made apparent, shielded him from the deadly blows which in the Senate Chamber at Washington Preston Brooks rained upon his head. The Southern assassin died miserably a few months after he had perpetrated his brutal assault; but his intended victim was saved to his country and to mankind until Divine justice had been amply, nay gloriously vindicated. Brooks was feted, caressed, te-spattered with the mud of servile praise; and his dastardly crime was approved and adopted by the whole South. The slaveholding senators who had looked calmly on while the ruffian was doing his utmost to beat the anti-slavery leader to death appeared to derive new courage from the outrage; and soon after they multiplied similar horrors in Nebraska and Kansas, committing many shameless illegalities and innumerable acts of personal violence. "God's mills grind very slowly"; but the time at last came when the most complete retribution overtook the evil-doers; and one of the foremost of those who helped to wield the sword which smote them so heavily and yet so justly, was the man whose murder they had endeavoured to compass through the cowardly arm of a South Carolinian bravo.

MUSIC IN AMERICA.—A Chicago paper circulates the dreadful rumour "that a second Gilmore will gather all the singing societies and brass bands in the thirty-seven States, and concentrate them in Philadelphia in 1876, with intent to unite them in one harmonious howl." Our contemporary adds: "Let it be for this that we have suffered 100 years of freedom!"

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The wall crater of Vesuvius has disappeared, and there are no longer any eruptive phenomena.

The ice-crop of the Hudson River (America) is only 750,000 tons—one-half that of last year.

The entire population of Japan is 33,110,825. Males and females are about equal in numbers.

The cold has been very intense throughout Upper India this season. At Simla considerably more than the usual quantity of snow has fallen.

A telegram from Penang states that the Achinese are concentrating for a grand attack on the Dutch possessions.

A coalition between New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand is contemplated, for the construction of another submarine cable to Singapore.

We learn from Algiers that 117 pilgrims from Mecca have been washed overboard from a steamer at Tunis by a tremendous wave and drowned.

The Japanese Government states officially that the late insurrection was confined to a single province, and is now completely at an end.

The Countess de Montalembert has placed her chateau of Maiche, in the Doubs, at the disposal of the community of the Ursuline Sisters of Porentruy, who were expelled from the Swiss territory by order of the Federal Council.

The *American Register* says:—"Miss Becky Kitchen died recently in Southampton County, Virginia, aged 120 years, and only a short time since Mrs. Beaton died, in the same county, aged 104."

M. OLLIVIER AND THE ACADEMY.—The Academy has almost unanimously decided upon addressing a notification to M. Ollivier inviting him to take his seat and take part in the labours of the academicians without any public reception.

PRINCE BISMARCK.—The seat of the neuralgia from which Prince Bismarck suffers is the crural nerve. He is now progressing towards recovery; but the statement that he had received the usual verbal reports of the Under-Secretary of State of the Foreign Office is unfounded, it being impossible for him to transact any public business in his present suffering condition.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT BERLIN.—It is said that the American Government intend to appoint Dr. Thompson as Ambassador to Berlin in succession to Mr. Bancroft, who wishes to be recalled. Dr. Thompson is a warm supporter of Prince Bismarck's policy, and was one of the speakers at the Protestant meeting which was held in St. James's Hall in London.

A WASTE PAPER GUILD has been established in France, under distinguished patronage, the object of its members being to collect and dispose of all kinds of waste paper and objectionable books for the benefit of the Pope. It is estimated that from this source he will receive an annuity of 300,000 francs. We wonder whether the Pope's agents have included Bibles amongst the "objectionables."

TRAVELLING IN PALESTINE.—Messrs. Cook and Son have received a telegram from Mr. Thomas Cook, dated Jaffa, the 10th, as follows:—"Our Exodus from Egypt.—Twelve for Sinai, eight for Moab, sixty for Palestine, have landed and started in five camps, after four days' storms. Austrian Lloyd's steamer returning specially from Caifa to Jaffa with other large party."

Fiji.—News has been received from Fiji (the *Melbourne Argus* says) to the 3rd of January. Mr. Consul Layard had arrived, and the annexationists were making every exertion to lay before him their views upon the undesirability of a continuance of the existing state of things with the local Government. The Imperial Commissioners, Commodore Goodenough and Mr. Layard, have entered upon their inquiries, and the settlers fervently hope that they will recommend annexation by England. It is stated that the King has intimated to Commodore Goodenough that he is opposed to annexation.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.—The Duc de Broglie's Ministry has experienced a defeat which is said to be exciting much attention among political people in Paris. The Bureau of the National Assembly had on Saturday to appoint a committee to report on the bill prolonging till the end of the year the powers of the present municipal councils, which expire on the 30th of April next. The committee is composed of fifteen members, and eight of them belong to fractions of the Left, who are opposed to the bill on the ground that it encroaches upon the rights of the electors by maintaining the present municipal councillors in office longer than the period for which they were elected.

THE CARLIST WAR IN BISCAY.—The siege of Bilbao continues, but the town still holds out. Marshal Serrano, having ascertained that there would be great difficulty in forcing the Carlist position at Somorrostro, is endeavouring to reach Bilbao by way of Balmaseda, and is sending a large force of troops and artillery in that direction. The Carlist leaders have despatched six fresh battalions with artillery to counteract this movement. Saballs, one of the Carlist leaders, has surprised and captured General Novillas and his column, who were marching to the relief of Olot. The column consisted of 2,500 men, together with four guns and 130 horses. The Carlist leader Tristany, at the head of all his forces, has been defeated at Yimbodi, Tarragona, but has cut the railway near Cala.

MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITORY LAW.—The report of the Police Commissioners of Massachusetts, on their operations during the year in enforcing the

Prohibitory Liquor Law, is very curious in its revelations. The commissioners have no other duty to perform than to enforce this law and those against gambling, and yet they report that they have only reduced the number of places where liquor is unlawfully sold in Boston 525 out of 2,992 in about three years. The commissioners thus admit that liquor is now unlawfully sold in 2,467 places. Yet the commissioners have extraordinary powers; they may not only arrest the liquor-dealer, but seize his stock-in-trade, which the state that prohibits the sale of the liquor does not destroy, but sells. The commissioners ask that the State police force be doubled, so as to give one officer to every 4,000 inhabitants. On the other hand, there is a strong anti-prohibitory party in the State which demands an entire repeal of the law, and which alleges that drunkenness has been increased during the existence of the law, and that even on the commissioners' showing, injustice is being done by allowing 2,467 liquor-dealers to violate the law.

MR. SENATOR SUMNER died on Wednesday, at Washington, aged sixty-three. Over-exertion in the Senate brought on angina pectoris, his former disease, and he sank rapidly. Mr. Sumner was buried on Friday, and the funeral obsequies were of an imposing character. Intense sorrow was manifested by the coloured race. The deceased was born at Boston, on January 6, 1811. He graduated at Harvard in 1830, studied the law under Mr. Justice Story, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. After acting as reporter of the Circuit Court of the United States, and editing a law journal, he spent three years in Europe, one of which was passed in England. On returning to Boston, in 1840, he resumed practice, and soon after began to take a prominent part in political affairs as an anti-slavery advocate. In 1850 he was elected a senator, and one of his first speeches was directed against the Fugitive Slave Law. It was in 1856, after the publication of his speech upon Kansas, that he was savagely beaten with a heavy cane by Preston S. Brooks, a Southern member of Congress, and so severely injured that it was three years before he recovered. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1857. During as before the war he was opposed to all concessions to slavery. From 1861 to 1871 he was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. During the Alabama controversy he expressed himself very strongly in support of the claims made by the United States against this country. Mr. Sumner was the author of many legal works, and his speeches have been collected and published in four volumes.

THE PEACE PARTY IN ITALY.—The following address has been sent by the agricultural societies of Lombardy and other districts in Italy to Mr. Richard, M.P.:—"In this part of Italy, as in other provinces, the industrious class of agriculturists have heard with enthusiasm of the noble and eloquent words uttered by you in the English House of Commons, in the promotion of the eminently humane principle of international arbitration. No soil in the world has been more ensanguined by the horrid butchery of war than the classic plains of Lombardy; nor in any country has agriculture more cause sorrowfully to remember the terrible disasters inflicted by this scourge, which decimates the cultivators of the land, selects the best amongst them for the sword, arrests, by its waste of property, the progress of every agricultural interest, destroys the crops, and spreads desolation over the country. But your work, sir, perseveringly directed to the sublime aim of maintaining and diffusing peace amongst the nations, by the growing triumph of justice and reason, apart from the brutal arbitrament of arms, is eminently beneficial in its services to agriculture, because the very life of agriculture is peace. The undersigned, as the exponents and representatives of agriculture in Lombardy, congratulate you, sir, on the splendid victory which your apostolate has gained in the House of Commons; and they argue from it that the day is not far distant when the holiest of principles, sustained with so much ardour by you, shall no longer be regarded as Utopian, but shall be, and by all Governments, as in the English Parliament, everywhere accepted as a recognised rule, and as such incorporated in the law of nations. You will, we trust, faithfully persevere in your propagandism, for it is the cause of right for which you plead. But, inasmuch as your efforts are directed towards a most exalted aim, and one beset with difficulties and obstacles, it may be cheering to you to receive the support of those who have faith in the progress of humanity, and to learn that every day your noble principles are gaining adherents, amongst whom you may especially count upon the cultivators of the land, as ourselves, who now salute you on the success of your philanthropic initiative of a new era, and of a great victory for modern civilisation."

THE ASSOCIATION OF LAND FINANCIERS, LIMITED, which has been in existence some four years, proposes to extend its operations by acquiring some valuable landed and house property, and for this and other purposes, described in detail elsewhere, invites applications for 2,500 debenture bonds of 100*l.* each, with interest coupons attached, redeemable at par in ten yearly drawings. The interest guaranteed is five per cent. The price of issue of the bonds is 92*l.* 10*s.*

"Please don't shoot the cows," is a sign on a farmer's fence on some marsh land a few miles from a town in Sussex; the sign is intended for sportsmen who go out snipe-shooting.

Literature.

BAUR ON ST. PAUL.*

A committee of gentlemen, belonging to the more advanced schools of thought, have resolved to translate and publish the "best results" of recent theological investigations on the Continent, conducted without reference to doctrinal considerations, and with the sole purpose of "arriving at truth." Deeming the works included in Messrs. Clark's "libraries" to be too conservative in their tendency, they desire to supplement them by works of a more liberal and independent character, "less biased by dogmatical prepossessions." Many of the works they promise us—those, for instance, of Ewald and Hupfeld—are of great value, despite their grave defects, and will meet with a general and hearty welcome; but for others we cannot expect or wish a welcome either hearty or general, since, while claiming to be "liberal" in an exclusive and offensive sense, they are marked by the narrowest bigotry, and, while making an appeal to reason, they betray a blind and headstrong unreasonableness.

The two volumes just issued—Keim's "History of Jesus of Nazareth," Vol. I., and "Baur on the Life and Works of the Apostle Paul," Vol. I.—may fairly be taken as types of the whole series. The first is a learned and able production; and, though it reaches many conclusions from which we emphatically dissent, it is written in a fair and moderate spirit, and shows an historical insight and erudition which cannot fail to give it great value in the eyes of thoughtful and candid students. As yet, however—so far as the translation goes—the author is mainly occupied with a critical investigation and estimate of the documents from which his history is compiled, and in painting in the background of the scene on which the august yet tender figure of the Saviour of men is to appear. We therefore defer any detailed examination of the work until it is more advanced.

But the other volume goes far enough to shew us what the completed work is likely to be. It not only covers the whole life of the Apostle Paul; it also contains a critical estimate of the Epistles to the Galatians, the Corinthians, and the Romans. And we confess we should doubt the common-sense and the candour of Englishmen, even more than their critical acumen, if we could believe that such a work as this would find favour at their hands. With the largest professions of liberality, of freedom from prejudice, of impartiality, it is obvious at a glance that Baur has the most determined prepossessions against the writer of the Acts of the Apostles; that he is resolved to prove him guilty of sinister designs, and of an "interest" which compels him to wrest facts in support of his designs: and that, in order to reach his end, he has recourse to the most illogical and uncandid devices. The space at our command does not permit us to vindicate this grave charge by accumulating proof on proof, as it would otherwise be easy to do; but we beg our readers to believe that we make it advisedly and with deep regret, and we hope to adduce one or two proofs that may suffice to justify it.

That a critic should—not lay down and argue out, but—casually assume the criteria by which he judges the credibility of any historical document, is of itself enough to breed a legitimate suspicion of his candour: but what if his criteria be self-contradictory? what if, were they admitted, they would make all history incredible? Yet of this offence against common fairness and common sense Baur is constantly guilty. Thus, for example, he assumes that if two events recorded in the same document, or series of documents, be like each other, we are bound to question—nay, to reject—the historical truth of at least the latter event. And, again, he assumes, that if the two events be unlike each other, we are equally bound to suspect and reject one or both of them. He gravely affirms that, because the miraculous death of Ananias and Sapphira bears no resemblance to the miracles recorded in the Gospels, that is evidently untrue, and needs no other argument to prove its untruth. And, on the other hand, he argues, or rather assumes, that because the dying prayer of Stephen for his enemies so closely resembles that of our Lord, this is also to be rejected as untrue. Now as most events are either like or unlike each other, if both likeness and unlikeness are sufficient proofs of incredibility—what historical document will bear a moment's examination?

Another very favourite and hardly-worked

critical instrument with Baur and his school is, that what is improbable in itself, or seems improbable to them, is to be condemned as incredible, whatever the external proofs in its favour. And yet men of the largest experience have arrived at the conclusion that the improbable is precisely that which is always happening. During the memory of living men the English Conservatives have carried three great liberal measures—the emancipation of the Catholics, the repeal of the Corn Laws, and Household Suffrage. But if any historical document narrating these three remarkable events were placed in the hands of a critic of Baur's calibre, he would make very short work of it. That the Conservatives, in the very teeth of their most cherished principles, should carry any great measure which they had long opposed with the utmost violence is too improbable, he would say, to be credible to any scientific critic. That, in a single generation, they should carry three such measures, and be induced to carry them by three distinguished men—the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Disraeli—who were pledged up to the lips to resist them to the utmost, is too absurd to obtain a moment's credence out of Bedlam. The supposed events are so utterly like each other as to show conclusively that they never happened, and so utterly unlike all else the Conservatives have done as to put them out of the pale of belief even to the most credulous of men. And in this case his conclusion would have been as "scientific," and as far from the truth, as many of Baur's conclusions in the work before us.

But perhaps the most striking, as it is also the most absurdly irrational, feature of the book is Baur's method of handling the author of the Acts of the Apostles, whom he utterly denies, on the slenderest grounds, to have been St. Luke. The view, and the only view, of this historical document which a scientific criticism will admit is, according to him, that it is a piece of special pleading, an apology for Paul in which the facts are bent from their true shape in order that the design of the unknown and belated author may be accomplished. This design is "to represent the difference between Peter and Paul as unessential and trifling;" and "above all, it is obvious how desirous the author of the Acts of the Apostles is to show that Peter began the conversion of the Gentiles." To carry out this design, he has "in many cases altered the true history, not only negatively, by ignoring actions and circumstances which bear essentially on his subject matter, but positively,"—inventing, for example, the vision by which St. Peter's objection to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles was overruled, and representing St. Paul as much more Jewish in his proclivities than, as we learn from his Epistles, he really was; inasmuch that "the historical character of the author can only be maintained at the cost of the moral character of the Apostle."

And this is scientific criticism! and all who traverse its conclusions are to be denounced as wanting in intelligence or independence! To us, who have grown somewhat weary of the scientific criticism which cannot move a step without sounding a trumpet before it, it looks much more like a blind and Pharisaic bigotry which is half conscious of its own prejudices and prepossessions. For surely if anything stands clearly forth on the very face of Scripture, it is that the righteous and redeeming will of God was revealed to the Jews in order that, through them, it might be made known to the whole human race. From the very beginning they were taught that they were chosen in order that in and through them all the families of the earth might be blessed. As the centuries passed this Divine design grew more and more apparent, and was more fully recognised by the Jews themselves. Not only were the heathen freely admitted into the Hebrew Commonwealth during the reigns of David and Solomon, but the sacred literature of their time abounds in proofs that the chosen people recognised in their Lord the God of the whole earth. This truth was still more fully developed by the prophets, as it was also more fully acted on by the Jews during the generations which followed the captivity in Babylon and preceded the advent of Christ. When He manifested Himself to Israel, He took up the burden of the prophets; and in his brief ministry we find the Divine intention more and more fully disclosed, till it culminated in the final commission to His Apostles, "Go and disciple all nations." What, then, should we expect to find, when He went up on high, and His disciples, animated by His Spirit, were left to carry on His work? Would not science itself bid us expect that this great truth would still be gradually, but ever more fully, developed? that the Jewish prejudices of the earlier apostles would be overruled; that,

against their natural bent, they would be constrained to carry the good tidings of great joy to the Gentiles also; and that, later, other Apostles, such as Paul and Barnabas, would be raised up who would break away from all the restraints of the law that they might convey the Gospel, which was the fulfilment of the law, to all the nations of the earth?

If science has the power of prediction, surely this is the prediction it would have inferred from the facts of the Hebrew history; and in the Acts of the Apostles it would have found its reasonable expectations accomplished. Instead of inferring that Peter had no vision, to teach him that nothing is unclean to God and no man beyond the reach of His mercy; instead of suspecting that there could be no resemblance between the lives and works of the Apostles of the circumcision and the Apostles of the uncircumcision, it would rather delight in pointing out the gradual evolution and accomplishment of the design which was announced in the very first page of the Hebrew story. And, therefore, we have reason for saying that Baur, in suspecting the author of the Acts of the Apostles of an "interest" adverse to historical truth, and a determination to vindicate St. Paul at all costs, simply betrays his own determined prepossessions, and proves himself incapable of grasping the ruling design and motive whether of the Hebrew or the Christian Scriptures.

"THE HEART OF AFRICA."

It is not given to every traveller to educe good fortune out of drawbacks as Dr. Schweinfurth's has done. He attributes all his success—his freedom from fever and other scourges of the European in Central Africa, which enabled him to go on where so many others had been stricken down, to the fact that he was subject to disease of the spleen. He thinks that this saved him from miasma, notwithstanding that he was constantly traversing the swampy hollows in search of plants. It is, at all events, a very cheerful view, and we mention it here merely to interest our readers as much as possible in Dr. Schweinfurth—for he is a genuine traveller and explorer, though like other Teutons he does not condense so neatly as might be, and has made his volumes rather bulky for the English taste. But to lovers of travel there is really endless matter of interest—a vast deal of information and much of novelty and research.

Dr. Schweinfurth—who had before traversed the sunny fields of Nubia and Egypt, doing much to illustrate the botany of the Nile—set forth once again in 1868, with the intention of passing into the very heart of Africa, having received a grant of money from the Humboldt Fund, in the hands of the Royal Society of Berlin. He had the immense advantage of being able to speak fluently in the Arab vernacular, and of a thorough knowledge of the lower Nile. A very wise course was adopted for the protection of the traveller by securing the interest of all the Khartoom merchants or traders who had possessions or interests in the parts of the interior through which he was to pass, these being made responsible for their conduct to the Lieutenant-Governor of Khartoom, Dyafer Pasha. A contract was made with the Seraba Ghattas to supply a boat for the voyage and a proper escort. Dr. Schweinfurth, thus equipped, set forth for the Gazelle River on the 4th of January, 1869, sailing up the wide stream of the White Nile for nearly 200 miles.

"A rough wooden erection in the stern of the bulky vessel was assigned to me as my special berth. I had arranged it as well as I could, and sat there surrounded in a chaos of confusion by baggage and trunks and the thousand articles which made up my equipment. The boats which are used upon the upper waters of the Nile are called 'negger'; their construction, I believe, is unlike what can be seen in any other country in the world. They are as strong as they are massive, being built so as to withstand the violent pushings of the hippopotamuses, as well as the collisions of the musel-banks, which are scattered in various directions. I am certain that one of these boats at any maritime exhibition would attract the attention of all who take any interest in such things!"

At Fashoda, which was reached in three weeks, Dr. Schweinfurth remained nine days, visiting various Shillock villages, where he found much to interest. These people inhabit the entire of the left bank of the White Nile for about 200 miles—in fact right up to the mouth of the Gazelle River. They go about entirely naked, and rub themselves with cowdung, which leaves such an odour as makes their proximity unpleasant to strangers. In the ascent up the White Nile from Fashoda to the

* Paul, the Apostle of Jesus Christ; His Life and Works, His Epistles and Teachings. By FERDINAND CHRISTIAN BAUR. (London: Williams and Norgate.)

* The Heart of Africa. Three Years' Travels and Adventures in the Unexplored Regions of Central Africa from 1868 to 1871. By Dr. GEORGE SCHWEINFURTH. Translated by Ellen E. Frewer, with an introduction by Winwood Reade. In Two Volumes, with maps and woodcut illustrations. (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.)

Gazelle River, a certain tribe of Shillocks gave the party some trouble, pursuing them in their course up the river. At latitude $7^{\circ} 30'$ the travellers first met with the ancient papyrus, and very soon after the river divided into many channels, dotted with islands; and the thick river vegetation soon greatly impeded their progress. But by vigorous efforts, they made their way up the Gazelle, soon to come in contact with the Nueir tribes; and about ninety miles higher up still they came upon the Dinkas—a cattle-rearing people, who certainly stand high among the natives of Africa. Of them Dr. Schweinfurth gives a very pleasing description. They are cleanly and industrious—assiduously attending their enormous herds of poor, thin cattle which hardly give any milk. It is very odd to read that they never slaughter any of them, but only eat those which die a natural death, having a peculiar process of butchering them. Dr. Schweinfurth tries to take off the edge of this confession by saying that the owners of the cattle are too much affected with sorrow to be able to eat any; and he thinks this custom is the relic of an old exploded cattle-worship. The Dinkas, too, entertain a superstitious reverence for snakes and other reptiles, which certainly is a relic of a serpent-worship. Dr. Schweinfurth takes occasion thus to contrast the tribes of the marshy river lands with those of the interior and to draw an inference, which would rather go to favour some of the Darwin theories:—

"Nowhere in the world could a better illustration be afforded of the remarkable law of nature which provides that similar conditions of existence should produce corresponding types amongst all ranks of animal creation. It does not admit of a doubt that men and beasts in many districts of which the natural features are in marked contrast to the surrounding parts do exhibit singular coincidences, and that they do display a certain agreement as to their tendencies. The confirmation of this resemblance which is offered by the Shillocks, the Nueir, and the Dinka is very complete, these tribes, stationed on the low marshy flats which adjoin the river, are altogether different in habit to those which dwell among the crags of the interior. 'They give the impression,' says my predecessor Henghlin, 'that amongst men they hold very much the same place that flamingoes, as birds, hold with reference to the rest of the feathered race'; and he is right. The dwellers in these marsh lands would probably have a web between their toes were it not compensated by the flatness of their feet and unusual prolongation of the heel. Another remarkable similarity is the way in which like the birds of the marshes, they are accustomed for an hour at a time to stand motionless on one leg, supporting the other above the knee. Their leisurely long stride over the rushes is only to be compared to that of a stork. Lean and lanky limbs, a long, thin neck, on which rests a small and narrow head, give a finishing touch to the resemblance."

Family affection is very strong among the Dyoor and Dinka tribes, and among many other instances given by Dr. Schweinfurth, this may be cited:—

"A Dinka man, who had been one of the bearers, who had carried my stores from the Meshera, was about to return to his own home in the territory of Ghattas, but he had been attacked by the guinea-worm, and his feet were so swollen that it was with the utmost difficulty he could proceed a step, and he was obliged to remain behind alone. Everything was excessively scarce and dear, and he was glad to subsist on a few handfuls of durra and on what scraps we gave him from our meals; in this way we dragged on, and with a little patience, would have been all right; however, he was not suffered to wait long; his father appeared to fetch him. This old man had brought neither cart nor donkey, but he set out and carried away the great strapping fellow, who was six feet high, for a distance of fifteen or sixteen leagues on his own shoulders. This incident was regarded by the other natives as a mere matter of course."

A march of ninety miles through the pastoral country of the Dinkas brought the party to the chief Soraba of Ghattas, which was made the headquarters of the expedition, and from which many excursions were organised, especially to the neighbouring Dyoor country. These people inhabit an iron country, and have a primitive method of smelting. The territory of the Bengo—who are agricultural, and eat and digest the most nauseous roots and decayed animal flesh—was next visited. They have some skill in iron-making, and a remarkable love of music; but their ideas of religion are of the most rudimentary order. For instance, we are told, that they have no word by which to represent Allah save "loma," which means luck. They are strong believers in goblins and wood-demons. Dr. Schweinfurth, after having had opportunities of making observations of the several tribes, came to a singular conclusion respecting the varying colour of the African races of this region—that they exhibited in fact, what may be called protective resemblances, taking their colour from the quality of the soil on which they live. The Dinkas, for instance, are as black as the alluvium of which their soil is composed, while the Bengos resemble in colour the red-brown soil of their district—certainly a noticeable fact, whether or not Dr. Schweinfurth's theory be the true one.

Our traveller next explored the Mittoo

country, lying to the south-east, approaching near to Petherick's route. The Mittoos he found decidedly inferior to the Bengos, and unequal to the task of cultivating their country, which is fitted to yield good crops to very little labour; it being fertile. But the Mittoos are more intent on cultivating a remarkable faculty for music than in developing their land. They are fond of ornaments, and "the women adopt the unnatural habit of piercing and distorting their lips; they seem to vie with each other in their mutilations, and their vanity in this respect, I believe, surpasses anything to be found throughout Africa. Not satisfied with piercing the lower lip, they drag out the upper lip as well, for the sake of symmetry. . . . The Mittoo fashion, perhaps, indicates a partiality for the spoonbills and the shovellers, with which these ladies may have some spiritual affinity."

Pressing to the south, Schweinfurth, on the 19th of March, reached the banks of the Welle River, "a moment," he says, "that can never fade from my memory." He established its complete independence of the Nile system—a deep, dark flood, the breadth of 800 feet, rolling to the west and not to the east. He thinks that it must either flow into the Shary, which empties itself into Lake Tsad, or that it may join the Benue River, found by Barth at Yola in 1851. The caravan having been transported across the Welle, a march of twelve miles brought the party to the residence of Munza, the chief of the Monbutto, a tribe of cannibals. The Doctor, however, was very hospitably entertained by the cannibal king, who did him the honour to invite him to a royal dance, where all the king's wives were assembled. Among the Monbuttos the women do all the field labour, the men either going to war or to hunt, or spending the time in idleness. Though their cannibalism consists, with considerable external culture, the women are gross and openly obscene, thus contrasting with their near neighbours, the Niam-niam tribe. Evidence of cannibalism was everywhere forthcoming; and Dr. Schweinfurth had no trouble in making a vast collection of skulls, his only difficulty being in getting the natives to understand that unless the skulls were unutilised they were of no use to him, and consequently that he could not give the allowance of copper for them.

"It is needless for me," says Dr. Schweinfurth, "to recount the personal experiences of the Nubian mercenaries who have accompanied the Monbutto on their marauding expeditions, or to describe how these people obtain their human fat, or again to detail the progress of cutting the flesh into long strips and drying it over the fire in its preparation for consumption. The numerous skulls now in the Anatomical Museum at Berlin are simply the remains of their repasts, which I purchased one after another for bits of copper, and go far to prove that the cannibalism of the Monbutto is unsurpassed by that of any nation in the world."

But it will astonish most readers to find Dr. Schweinfurth thus seriously proceeding:—

"But with it all the Monbuttos are a noble race of men; men who display a certain national pride, and are endowed with an intellect and judgment such as few natives of the African wilderness can boast; men to whom one may put a reasonable question, and who will return a reasonable answer. The Nubians can never say enough in praise of their faithfulness in friendly intercourse, and of the order and stability of their national life."

Almost all the ornaments worn by the Monbutto are made of copper, beautifully cut in some cases. They carefully carve their weapons, are indeed the only nation of Africa, including even the Egyptians, who make use of "a graving tool with a single edge." Some of their weapons are artistically carved.

Here, too, it was that Dr. Schweinfurth first got hint of the Akkas, or African Pygmies, who seem actually to come near to realising the old legends. They are subject to the Monbutto, and must dwell in the vicinity of the Monbutto King. They are similar to the bushmen of South Africa in many respects. They are about four feet in height, with a receding forehead and projecting chin, which gives a little of an apish appearance, more especially in combination with their small stature. Their language is very crude. Dr. Schweinfurth, on one occasion, mistook a crowd of them for mischievous boys; and he managed to make a prisoner of one. This curious creature unfortunately died on the way home, and all that remains to the doctor is the skull. Whilst a number of the Pygmies were present at the Monbutto Court one of them performed a war dance, to the traveller's surprise. The height of the dancer was four feet ten inches, which Dr. Schweinfurth found to be about the average:—

"Although I had repeatedly been astonished at witnessing the war dances of the Niam-niam, I confess that my amazement was greater than ever when I looked upon the exhibition which the Pygmy afforded. In spite of his large, bloated belly and short bony legs—in spite of his age, which, by the way, was considerable—Adimokoo's agility was perfectly marvellous, and

I could not help wondering whether cranes would ever be likely to contend with such creatures. The little man's leaps and attitudes were accompanied by such lively and grotesque varieties of expression that the spectators shook again and held their sides with laughter. The interpreter explained to the Niam-niam that the Akka jump about in the grass like grasshoppers, and that they are so nimble that they shoot their arrows into an elephant's eye and drive their lances into their bellies. The gestures of the Akka, to which I shall have occasion again to refer, always reminded me of the pictures given by travellers to represent bushmen of the south.

"Adimokoo returned home loaded with presents. I made him understand that I should be glad to see all his people, and promised that they should lose nothing by coming."

"On the following day I had the pleasure of a visit from two of the younger men. I had the opportunity of sketching their likenesses, and as one of the portraits has been preserved it is inserted here."

"After they had once got over their alarm, some or other of the Akka came to me almost every day. As exceptional cases, I observed that some individuals were of a taller stature; but upon investigation I always ascertained that this was the result of intermarriage with the Monbutto amongst whom they resided. My sudden departure from Munza's abode interrupted me completely in my study of this interesting people, and I was compelled to leave before I had fully mastered the details of their peculiarities. I regret that I never chanced to see one of the Akka women, and still more that my visit to their dwellings was postponed from day to day until the opportunity was lost altogether."

It is astonishing that Dr. Schweinfurth did not attempt to enter the country proper of these Pygmies, and that, though he was within five degrees of latitude of the Lualaba of Livingstone, he did not attempt to reach it. Instead of that he retraced his steps to the north, whither our space will not allow us to follow him. But we must briefly refer to that serious affair of the fire by which the most valuable portion of Dr. Schweinfurth's hardly gathered collection and MSS. were destroyed; and how, having lost his instruments, he bravely went over a portion of the ground anew, laboriously measuring his distances by paces. His tea and his quinine also perished in the flames; so that it is little else than a wonder that he ever again saw Europe. He assiduously restored all that he could in the way of memoranda; but what treasure has perished! Dr. Schweinfurth has done a great work in making known almost exhaustively the fauna and flora of Central Africa. To anthropology, too, he has made substantial additions, and though not a scientific geographer, he could not help materially aiding geographical research in his efforts to open up the heart of Africa. He is a brave man, an indomitable investigator; and he has written a book which will be often quoted and referred to in the future.

HULL AND EDGAR'S RECENT SERMONS.*

Mr. Charles Hull, the brother of the author, and the editor of these sermons (1.)—the preparation of which for the press has evidently been a work of devoted fraternal affection—expresses the belief that this new series will be found to possess the same characteristics as the former volumes. We are in entire agreement with him, and are thankful that he is able to lay another such valuable contribution to sermon literature before the public. The preacher is, in one respect, like every other student of literature or art, he must acquire skill and knowledge of method from the best models. Example is here much better than precept: rules will help only as they are accompanied by illustrations. The great masters of the past, who were once distinguished for oratory, may still teach theological truths, but they cannot continue to be teachers of rhetoric. Their eloquence still charms and delights us, but the changed fashion of our age will not permit our preachers to imitate their stately and ornate diction. Every generation has its own style of speech, as it has its own fashion of dress, and the pulpit style of our day is very distinct from all others. It is marked by colloquial plainness and directness; it is capable of any modulations, and rises and falls according to the feeling and thought of the preacher. Amongst the men who are most distinguished for their excellence in this style, were the late Mr. Robertson and Mr. Hull, the one a Churchman, the other a Nonconformist. Both were most successful as preachers, and their sermons, quite apart from the theological opinions they advocate, are the best models of pulpit address with which we are acquainted. At the same time, they are full of interest and edification as books to be read.

(1.) *Sermons Preached at King's Lynn.* By the late Rev. E. L. HULL, B.A. Third series. (London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street. 1874.)
(2.) *The Philosophy of the Cross.* By the Rev. ROBERT MCKENZIE EDGAR, M.A., Dublin. (London: Hodder and Stoughton.)

The sermons before us are religious in the best sense of that word; they evince a pure, healthy sentiment, a spirit chastened by some inward conflicts, and a faith grounded on the assured love of God in Christ. A striking absence of all dogmatic theology has occasioned remark, and the expression of fear lest there was too little "preaching of the Gospel." We differ from those who entertain this feeling. There can be no lack of Gospel in sermons such as these, that contain such living representations of Christ and his relations to his disciples. We refer as examples to the following discourses: "The fellowship of Christ's joy the source of true blessedness"; "The fellowship of Christ's sufferings the source of true greatness"; "The secret of the Saviour's earnestness"; "The friendship of the living Christ." Altogether there are two-and-twenty sermons in this volume, most of them of this high spiritual order. There are four on Moses—his call, his standing before Pharaoh, his sympathy with the people, and his death. We need say nothing to commend this volume to the notice of a public that has already required five editions of the first series.

The worst feature of Mr. Edgar's work (2.) is its title, and the conception it expresses. To turn the Cross of Christ and all its associated ideas into a philosophy is surely to take from it nearly all its power. And to look upon the facts of the Atonement as a scientific man does upon natural phenomena, as needing arrangement and explanation, is to misunderstand their true nature. Mr. Edgar seems to be enamoured of the philosophic method. "Of one thing," he says, "I am convinced, that it is a religion which can meet thinkers as a philosophy which 'the present age needs.'" This is a kind of statement which we are accustomed to meet with frequently. We hear of inductive theology, of the science of religion—meaning not what Mr. Max Müller aims at, but religion presented in the scientific form. There is one thing, however, which is mostly forgotten by writers like Mr. Edgar, and that is that philosophy and the scientific method include as one of their most essential elements, a process of verification. We do not find that this element is provided for in philosophical methods applied to subjects like this before us. We may add that having read several of Mr. Edgar's sermons, we are able to report that the philosophical method is not often prominent, and that when it is, it is scarcely successful. Usually the theological element is lost in the purely spiritual, and that element is what the Cross most abundantly supplies.

It was a passage in one of Mr. Ruskin's lectures "which suggested this study of the 'Cross,'" we are told. It is quoted in one of the sermons and condemned. It is too long for our purpose, but its drift was that the emotion which religious people spend on the sufferings of Christ is a waste of sympathy. If they would contemplate the misery around them and give their sympathy to the wretched subjects of it, they would act more completely in the spirit of Christ's own words. We think Mr. Ruskin is right in this statement. How often have persons professing to act as Christians done things, for Christ's sake, but not in Christ's spirit! To say that the love of Christ constrains, meaning by that our love for Him, is surely not so high a spiritual condition as to feel that the spirit of that love which constrained Christ has been given to us, and also constrains us. On this point we will refer Mr. Edgar to an incident we remember to have read. He will find it in Miss Stephen's work on the "Service of the Poor" (Macmillan and Co.), page 312. Miss Stephen describes a sister of charity who was spending her very life for the poor. She speaks of her suffering, her goodness, and her devotion to all. On one occasion, "When the visits were over, I said 'to her something of the comfort she must at least have in carrying some alleviations to the people she loved so well. Her face for a moment lightened up as she said, 'Yes, they are my joy'; and then it fell again, and a dark cloud came over her as she continued, half bitterly and altogether sorrowfully, 'I cannot help it—I cannot help loving them. I have no merit in my work for I do love the poor—some of my sisters have so much merit, for they do it all for Jesus, and not at all for the poor!' I knew too much of the rule of her order to have any hope of comforting her by asking if there could be a more beautiful or holy thing than 'to work from pure love.'" Does this not look very much like an example of the false spirit which Mr. Ruskin describes, and was not this pure, good woman an instance of those who think that to work as Jesus worked, in His spirit, and with His purpose, is not so high and holy a thing as to do something for His sake. The fact is that representations of the death of

Christ which make its value consist in its being a transaction, a something done for men, and which remains ever independent of them, and not as a power on men, produce this false conception of the relation of service and pleasure—of motive and act. Several lectures in this volume err in this direction; "the law of the spirit of life" is interpreted as though it were really legal, and differed from other laws only in the fact that it was shown in action and not expressed in words. Nevertheless we think the author's spirit is better than his philosophy, and his book better than his original conception of it.

NEW NOVELS.*

The author who would write a novel intended to enforce a great moral lesson, especially in relation to a sin which it is so difficult to touch without doing at least as much harm as good, must have great judgment and extreme delicacy of feeling, as well as considerable literary skill. It is easy to produce a highly sensational story, which shall paint the sin and its consequences in colours so strong and vivid that they must leave a deep impression on the readers, but the effect of its representations may be so questionable that even those who are free from any suspicion of prudery may think it necessary to eschew and condemn the book. On the other hand, a soft namby-pamby tale is still more easy to write and still more certain to fail. "Argus Fairbairn" is anything but a failure. It is a well-conceived, well-sustained, and interesting story, which never allows the attention of the reader to flag, and which, without any prosy moralising, brings out the truth it is meant to teach in so expressive and forcible a manner that even those who take up the book for mere amusement, can hardly miss its point, but at the same time there is not a passage that can offend the most scrupulous taste. It is a very striking illustration of the way in which the sin of the father comes upon the child, and yet in its time comes back also to himself, and difficult as is the attainment, the author works out the idea with such exquisite tact that the influence can only be good. "Argus Fairbairn" is the natural son of a young Oxonian who, while spending his vacation in Wales, fell violently in love with a Welsh girl, and under the promise of marriage seduced her. His promise, indeed, he had fully intended to redeem, and would have redeemed, but for the treachery of his mother, who succeeded in intercepting the correspondence of the pair, and the emigration of the family of the girl, which left him without any trace of her when he was able again to seek her out. There was not then the guilt of premeditated treachery added to his other fault, and yet the sin of his youth follows him, and as a dark spectre, obtrudes itself in the midst of the success and eminence he was able to achieve, threatening utterly to destroy his domestic happiness, and pouring drops of intense bitterness into a cup which would otherwise have overflowed with joy. Sir William Severn was a man of fine intellect, and but for this damning blot, of unblemished character and of noble and generous temper. He had done his utmost to repair the consequences of the evil he had done, had gone from colony to colony in the hope of finding and marrying the object of his youthful love, and had not desisted from the search till he had reason to believe that she was beyond his reach. Not the less does the punishment dog his steps as the sin had never been banished from his memory. To tell the way which that sin found him, how it blighted the lives of father, mother, and child, and how, in its ramifications, it affected others who were wholly innocent in its results, would be to interfere with the enjoyment the reader may find in a story which has great merit even independent of the high moral purpose it is meant to subserve. Some of the characters are drawn with great art. Lady Severn, in particular, is a rare woman, full of true nobility and with a true and simple Christian feeling, which enabled her ultimately to disentangle the knotted skeins of the painful and complicated relations resulting from a sin which she might naturally have regarded only with a fierce resentment to be visited on all concerned. The singer with whom Argus falls in love, and from marriage with whom he barely escapes, is of a very different type, but is an extremely clever sketch. The wonderful clergyman, of course of the Broad Church school, in whom

every one trusts, and who is the type of that cultured gentleman with whom Lord Selborne supposes every parish to be blessed, is getting a little too common in our modern stories, where we fancy he is met more frequently than in real life. The most powerful part of the book is that in which the reconciliation of the father and the son, after they have learned their relation to each other, is brought about. We can only say, in conclusion, that Mr. Jackson has achieved a considerable success in a field where to escape egregious failure was extremely difficult.

A "Chronicle of the Fermors" is a hybrid book, partly fiction and partly fact, to which we should have found it difficult to assign a proper place if we had not seen it advertised among the "new novels" of the season. Mr. Mahony has studied with great care the memoirs and letters of the period of which he writes, have given us a series of pictures of the men and manners of the time, which is to a large extent historical, and by weaving together with some ingenuity a few scattered hints out of Horace Walpole's letters, has created a love-story of which he is the hero. We cannot say that the general result is very satisfactory. We have, indeed, a good deal of variety and life in the sketches from society we meet in private circles a number of people who bear historic names, and whom hitherto we have known only as public characters; we are considerably entertained by the schemes of intriguing mothers, and especially of that clever, perhaps too clever, Countess of Pomfret, whose attempts to secure the Earl of Lincoln for her fair daughter, Lady Sophia Fermor, occupy so large a portion of the story,—but we are often puzzled by the singular way in which fiction and fact are jumbled up together, and amusing as the sketches are at first, we are bound to say that occasionally they become somewhat wearisome. Still a writer who endeavours to revive interest in a bygone time and almost forgotten generation, and who succeeds in making himself so familiar with their characteristics that he is able to produce them with spirit and fidelity, and who can by employing the aid of fiction succeed in attracting those who would have turned away from a purely historic work, does a real service. How far it is right thus to introduce well-known men who have a place on the page of history in these imaginary scenes, is a point which it is not easy to determine, but to us it is clear that there must be some limit to the license which writers of fiction are thus permitted to take. But if Mr. Mahony commits some error of this kind it is fair to say that he has given us some clear historic portraits, with reflections on them that deserve to be pondered on at all times, and not least in these. The sketch of the old Duke of Newcastle, for example, is extremely true, and the satire on the Court of the time, and its moral pretensions, as well deserved as it is keen. With all his faults, Newcastle was the heaven-sent Minister of the time. There is some truth in what Mr. Mahony says, "In England there 'must always be the 'heaven-born Minister' of some kind; we cannot get on with out it. 'But the other day Palmerston was one.' Is Disraeli to be the next or the Marquis of Salisbury? After all, though our children examine our idols as we do those of our grandfathers, they will surely confess that our standard of greatness has risen since the times of which we have the lively and entertaining sketches given as these volumes.

We opened Mr. Panton Ham's story with some curiosity and interest, but it has disappointed us. There is much good writing in it, there are some points of interest, and the writer deserves credit for departing out of the beaten track, and giving us some of the most unconventional pieces of love-making we have ever met with. If there are young ladies who conduct themselves after the fashion of Annette, and baronets who are so purely idiotic in their approaches to the ladies whom they desire to make their wives as her suitor, we have not met with them, and we must add we do not covet their acquaintance. Altogether, however, the characters are over-drawn, and the story very unlike real life. Lady Lumley may be very charming, but the extraordinary preference she has for strangers over her own son is at least remarkable and unlike mothers generally. As to that precious son, he is too much of a booby, and except in the case of actual idiots, even the English baronetcy does not produce such simpletons. On the other hand, Mrs. Barker, who has a favourite "bus" that is a cherished hatred for beggars, Unitarians, and Sabbath-breakers, she is a caricature, and the effect of this representation of a type of religion we dislike as much as the author can, is altogether lost. As to the tale of the two young beggar-girls who flowered into young ladies, and met with such fortunate destiny, it is unreal and improbable.

* Argus Fairbairn. By HENRY JACKSON. Three Volumes. (London, Sampson Low and Co.)
A Chronicle of the Fermors, or Horace Walpole in Love. By M. Y. MAHONY. In Two Volumes. (London: Sampson Low and Co.)
Panton Ham. By J. PANTON HAM. (T. C. Newby.)

THE BAIRD LECTURE.*

The accumulation of enormous wealth in few hands is a matter of the gravest import to national well-being. In the old Roman republic the colossal fortunes acquired by successful military leaders contributed materially to the ruin of the State. The luxury of Lucullus helped to deprave the upper classes, and the corruptions of Crassus demoralised the lower. What will be the final influence upon England of the almost inconceivable riches of some of our great landowners and commercial capitalists, the future alone will reveal. But we have immense reason to be thankful for the comparative impotence of wealth to injure our social condition, for the practical philanthropic interest taken by many of the wealthy in schemes for the benefit of the masses, and for the splendid liberality of a few illustrious public benefactors. That we have had a Peabody instead of a Lucullus, and a James Baird instead of a Crassus, marks the immense progress of the human race in nineteen centuries. Peabody is world-famous, but Baird, whose gift of half-a-million sterling to the Scotch Established Church last year was trumpeted in all the newspapers, is comparatively unknown south of the Tweed. He is one, we think the only surviving one, of three brothers, who rose by hard work and industry to be the wealthiest men in Scotland. They gained their money by coal-mining, and iron-mining and manufacture. Mr. Baird had previously given large sums for various objects in connection with the Established Church of his native land. Last year his mightiest donation was announced. Now we have before us what we take to be one of the first fruits of this donation, Dr. Jamieson's six discourses on Inspiration, being the Baird Lecture for 1873.

"Sell all that thou hast and give to the poor." Why not "sell all that thou hast and put the funds in trust for the propagation of the Gospel"? Was this solely because bequests and endowments for religious purposes were unknown to our Lord's generation? If Peabody's disposal of his property approaches nearer in form to the Saviour's charge to the young ruler, does Baird's trust receive an equal or greater degree of approval from the Master? This is a question of grave moment. The soul is more important than the body; and the building of a church is *per se* more essentially and distinctively a Christian work than the erection of a soup-kitchen. Intrinsically considered, the work of saving souls is incomparably grander and more urgent than that of healing disease, or filling hungry bellies. But this by no means settles the question. If the spiritual and physical wants of men press upon our charity at the same time, which ought to be attended to first? It may be a full consideration of the whole subject will show us that it would be more in harmony with the mind of Christ to give the first place in order of time, to feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, healing the sick. "First that which is natural, afterwards that which is spiritual," is the law of God's providence; and it is at least fitting to consider whether it ought not to be imitated by man. Moreover, gold and silver are secular things, and on the principle, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," may be claimed first for secular uses.

Apart altogether from the rival claims of flesh and spirit, it is open to doubt whether enormous endowments are a real benefit to religion. One may even ask whether, in spite of the pious intentions of their donors, they do not manifest a spirit of unbelief, or at least of weakness of faith. Generally they are associated with some legal provisions for perpetuating a particular scheme of doctrine. What Mr. Baird would call orthodoxy and rationalism; what the opposite party would call bigoted adherence to fossilised creeds, and a free surrender to the guidance of the ever-present Divine Spirit, are now contending in the Church of Scotland. Mr. Baird weights the scale of "orthodoxy" by placing in it £500,000. Is this faith or unbelief? It proves Mr. Baird's intense conviction that his party is right. It does not evince strong confidence in the inherent strength of truth, in the continued abiding of the Spirit of God in the Church.

Examination of this, the first series of the Baird Lectures, only confirms our suspicion that subsidising the truth with money is not the best service that can be rendered to it. Dr. Jamieson was bound by the terms of the trust-deed to defend a certain creed, and he has discharged this duty in a religious spirit, and with a measure of learning and eloquence. We do not for a moment suppose that his views on

inspiration were in any way influenced by the trust on behalf of which he employed his pen. Doubtless, Dr. Jamieson held these views long before the creation of the trust. Nevertheless, we cannot imagine that any man's mind moves with equal freedom, in meditation, in research, even in prayer for Divine guidance, when he is retained like an advocate for a certain foe to defend a given dogma. Not only in such a case should we expect to find no new aspects of old truths, but we should not even expect to find the old aspects displayed so clearly, and supported so powerfully, as they had previously been by unsubsidised defenders of the faith. Dr. Jamieson's work does not reverse our anticipations. We cannot think it will convince decided unbelievers in inspiration. To that numerous class of intelligent and pious minds which cherish the profoundest faith in the truth of the Christian religion, but which are greatly perplexed as to the nature of its connection with the literary records of its Founder and first apostles, Dr. Jamieson brings no help. But there is a large remnant in England—perhaps a still larger remnant in Scotland—of those old-fashioned believers whose ultimatum upon every proposition of every kind contained between the title of Genesis and the finis to the Apocalypse, and upon a good many very momentous propositions not contained therein at all, was "the Bible says so, therefore it must be true." Such believers will find in Dr. Jamieson a congenial exponent of their views, and if he does not make them more positive in their belief, which perhaps is not possible, he will certainly fortify them in that feeling of superior pity, near akin to contempt, with which they have been wont to regard all who cannot attain to the same happy assurance of the plenary inspiration of the sacred writings, and the plenary infallibility of "orthodox" divines in their demonstrations of their fundamental doctrine.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Toilers and Spinners, with other Essays. By Miss THACKERAY. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) It is rather a pity that Miss Thackeray has bound up little articles and letters of a very ephemeral character with other essays which have not only a direct practical bearing on great present-day questions, but are written with such delicacy and grace as ought to secure for them some permanence. Perhaps, too, if her geniality had sometimes freer outlet, it would add an attractiveness to her essays. Not that we dislike the gentle whiff of satire and cynicism which pervades some of these essays, especially those in the front of the volume—it is merely a question of distribution and taste. The article on "Old Maids," which gives the volume its title, is really very admirable, and is such a plea for the spinster sisterhood as should stir it up to a due respect to the high position which Miss Thackeray feels it ought to fill and might make for itself in the face of all drawbacks. And it is something that old maids, especially of a certain rank of life, should be shown how to revive an ideal if the first-cherished one has not been realised. Womanhood remains, though marriage has been missed; and Miss Thackeray holds there is a wide field, and points with great decision the way in which it lies. The little articles on the Jewish Poor Schools and other Charities are very bright and readable, and to most readers it will be a kind of revelation. "A City of Refuge" and "Out of the Silence," dealing with the Hospital for Incurables, and the "Deaf and Dumb," are very admirable. Such snatches as that on the "Five o'clock Tea" and the "Croquet Nuisance," have, as we have already hinted, a trifling and inadequate air in such good company; but they as well as the paper on "Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays," may answer a good end in improving certain classes in various minor moralities. Mysteries and moralities used to be classed together; and there is no mystery in the representation of certain minor moralities here given to us! The articles on "Jane Austen," and an associated one on our "Grandmother's Heroines," which gives ample scope for some smart reflections on the tendencies of some classes of novelists to-day, is a very pointed and brilliant piece of writing. We have read the whole volume with delight, the only drawback being a wish that Miss Thackeray should have somewhat extended her philanthropic walks and observations, and substituted the result for some of the merely literary criticism and ephemeral matter we have here.

The Word of Life. Selections from the Work of a Ministry. By C. J. BROWN, D.D., Edinburgh. (Nisbet.) Dr. Charles J. Brown is a well-known Free Church leader, and has occupied the Mode-

rator's chair. He is a pre-disruptionist, and has throughout shown a marked character, and done considerable work, though he has hardly taken adequate place as a Church politician. He is a notable specimen of a man, who has held firmly by the old ways, yet looked to the new—not giving up much of his ground, yet showing a genuine sympathy towards honest youthful minds that is very remarkable. It will, perhaps, be remembered that the promising and cultured Andrew Crichton, whose light went out ere mid-day, and who was not inclined to implicitly accept every formula exactly on the old footing, was for a good while his assistant in the New North Church, and that they remained to the end the most loyal and attached friends, the old man acknowledging how much he had learned from the younger one. As to Dr. Brown's sermons, we have read them with pleasure, recalling as we read the quiet, but eager and intense manner of the preacher—the self-restraint giving emphasis sometimes to passages which else had been almost commonplace. They bear reading; for there is a fulness of thought and purpose, and a distinct logical drift which in some instances, perhaps, tells even better in the printed page than in the pulpit. But it is when Dr. Brown gets such a theme as, "Lying on Jesus' Breast," that he is at his best, and really moves us. His sermon is masterly in construction, and has a quiet tenderness in it, like the light in a child's eye, that is very touching and beautiful. "His Affection for the Little Ones," is of the same class of discourse, and forms a worthy companion to the former! In some of the other sermons, the Calvinism is too extreme for our taste; but that is to be expected. On the whole, however, we had read the sermons with interest and pleasure, as the worthy gatherings of a faithful minister.

RELIGIOUS FAITH AND THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to notify to your readers interested in the article of last week the following corrections of it? As the blame of the errors is attributable to my writing and not to any neglect of your compositor or reader, I should not have troubled you with the corrections, but that they are essential to the argument.

Yours truly,
THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE.

In the second paragraph of the second column, dealing with the "theistic" (not "theoretic") argument, read thus—"It is in the search after sufficient power we come upon the idea of God; and the belief in the unity of that power recurs so constantly both in theology and science, that it may be affirmed to be one of the fundamental laws of thinking. Anything that can account for the laws of matter can account for all the subsequent phenomena. What is the 'necessity' of the 'nature of things'? Why is the 'nature of things' what it is?" The word "improbability" should be substituted for "impossibility" four lines further down.

In the next paragraph—dealing with the "permanence" (not "prominence") and "impartial" (not "important") operation of law, the sentence beginning "Motive is not the only element of character," should be introduced by the words "we answer," instead of "he answers."

In the last quotation from Professor Henslow, read "inideal circumstances" for "evident circumstance."

In the last paragraph, beginning with the reference to Paul's words on the bondage and deliverance of creation, read "the argument is as much (instead of 'not so much') in harmony with the thinkings of the Evolutionist as with the faith of the Christian."

Miscellaneous.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLICANS.—The *Standard* of Thursday, commenting on the bill proposed to be introduced by the publicans, admits that some of its provisions are just and reasonable, but its promoters "are somewhat too sanguine if they expect that the Government will adopt their bill and press it forward as its own. The 'uniform' closing theory of the deputation is ludicrously opposed to the requirements of the case. In the metropolis we want an extension, and in the rural districts a contraction, of the hours of opening. 'Uniformity' is proposed solely in the interests of 'the trade.' The licensed victuallers are determined to consult their own comfort and interest at the expense of the public convenience. We warn them that the consequences of a policy of this kind must be ruinous to their own cause. We may add

*The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, being the Baird Lecture for 1873, by ROBERT JAMIESON, D.D. (Blackwood and Sons.)

—and it is a point which 'the trade' appears to have entirely overlooked—that no measure for amending the Act will be satisfactory unless it provides thoroughly efficient means for detecting and punishing adulterations."

THE BENGAL FAMINE.—A telegram from the Viceroy of India states that, according to official reports from Durbungah, many of the lowest castes are suffering from actual famine, and that three deaths from starvation had occurred. The arrangements for the supply and distribution of food were imperfect, but Sir George Campbell was on the spot completing them. In the Mudhoobance subdivision people were reported to be much straitened, but no cases of actual starvation had occurred. The reports from other districts were generally satisfactory, and the Viceroy concludes by saying that he hopes and believes the partial failure in Eastern Tirhoot will speedily be remedied. According to other accounts, Sir Richard Temple finds Western Dinagore very bad. Government rice is now sold at 12lb. for a shilling. The transport is expeditious. Bands and Jhansi are distressed. The Provincial Governments have been ordered to suggest means of improving poor European and Eurasian schools. The general health is still good. Commissioner Bayley reports that this famine is worse than any. The danger this month is only from imperfect village relief.

RUGBY SCHOOL.—The case of Dr. Hayman against the trustees of Rugby School was opened on Friday before Vice-Chancellor Malins, on an allegation by Dr. Hayman that Dr. Temple and Dr. Bradley, two members of the Governing Body, had arranged to drive him from the headmastership. In the course of the day the Vice-Chancellor said that even if the decision of the Governing Body was upset they could meet immediately and dismiss Dr. Hayman again. In the course of Saturday's sittings, Mr. Cotton, Q.C., argued that under the statutes the new Governing Body of Rugby School had a right to dismiss Dr. Hayman, and that it was essential to the well-being of the school that Dr. Hayman should be dismissed. The Vice-Chancellor expressed his opinion that Dr. Temple and Dr. Bradley should not have voted in the matter, and then this litigation might not have arisen. At the hearing of the case on Monday, strong comment was made by Mr. Glasse, Q.C., on the appearance of the defendants beside his lordship on the bench. Referring to Rugby traditions, the learned counsel remarked that, so far from its being true that the headmasters were always all Rugbeians, the fact was that scarcely one had been educated at Rugby.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Dr. Kirk, Consul-General at Zanzibar, who is now in London, sends the following to the *Times*:—"Lieutenant Murphy, in a note addressed to me from M'pwapa, a place about ten days' journey from the coast, and dated the 20th of January last, says that he was then accompanying the body, and expected to reach Bagamoio, a seaport, on or about the 14th ult. Captain Sheffe, of the Austrian ship-of-war *Heligoland*, had proceeded to the coast, and would at once convey the body and Lieutenant Murphy's party to Zanzibar on their arrival. Lieutenant Cameron had set out for Ujiji to recover papers left there by Dr. Livingstone. Lieutenant Murphy had been in communication with him subsequent to the death of Dr. Dillon, and was sorry to find that great difficulties impeded his onward progress, owing to the antagonism of native chiefs and the desertion of many of his followers on the road from Unyanyembe to Ujiji. Chumah, who for eight years accompanied the doctor in his wanderings, I learn, had been into Zanzibar. He seems to place the position of Dr. Livingstone's death at the north of Lake Bangweolo, on or about May 4, 1873. He was probably on his way westward. A reply to the official telegram, regarding the disposal of the body on arrival, was anxiously expected."

SALARIES OF MINISTERS.—The following are the salaries of the principal members of the Government: Cabinet—Lord Chancellor, 10,000*l.*; First Lord of the Treasury, 5,000*l.*; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 5,000*l.*; Home Secretary, 5,000*l.*; Foreign Secretary, 5,000*l.*; Colonial Secretary, 5,000*l.*; Secretary for War, 5,000*l.*; Secretary for India, 5,000*l.*; First Lord of the Admiralty, 4,500*l.*; Secretary for Ireland, 4,000*l.*; Postmaster-General, 2,500*l.*; Lord President, 2,000*l.*; Lord Privy Seal, 2,000*l.*; President of the Board of Trade, 2,000*l.*; President of the Poor Law Board, 2,000*l.*. Not in the Cabinet—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 20,000*l.*; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 8,000*l.*; Chief Commissioner of Works, 2,000*l.*; Vice-President of Council, 2,000*l.*; Joint Secretaries of Treasury, each 2,000*l.*; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 2,000*l.*; Judge-Advocate General, 2,000*l.*; Secretary to the Admiralty, 2,000*l.*; Under-Secretary, Home, 1,500*l.*; ditto Foreign, 1,500*l.*; ditto Colonies, 1,500*l.*; ditto India, 1,500*l.*; ditto War, 1,500*l.*; Secretary Board of Trade, 1,500*l.*; Secretary Poor Law Board, 1,000*l.*; Third Lord of the Treasury, 1,000*l.*; Junior Lords of the Treasury, each 1,000*l.*; Lord Advocate for Scotland (besides fees), 2,388*l.*; Solicitor-General, Scotland (besides fees), 955*l.*; Attorney-General, England, 7,000*l.*; Solicitor-General, England, 6,000*l.*; Attorney-General, Ireland (besides fees), 1,158*l.*; and Solicitor-General, Ireland (besides fees), 974*l.*. The total payments of the estimates amounted to 64,000*l.* per annum for fifteen members of the Cabinet; seventeen Ministers, not in the Cabinet, 27,000*l.* per annum; two Ministers for Ireland, 28,000*l.* per annum; two Ministers for Scotland, 3,343*l.* per annum. Ten Ministers belonging to the Queen's household (such as Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, Master of the

Horse, &c.) receive 15,638*l.* per annum, paid out of the Queen's Civil List.

Cleanings.

"Needle-gun walking-canes" are offered for sale in New York.

The two colours which are indiscernable are invisible green and blindman's buff.

In a letter to a friend a young lady states that she is not engaged, but that she sees a cloud above the horizon about as large as a man's hand.

"Oh, Mary, my heart is breaking," said an Aberdeen lover to his Highland Mary. "Is it, indeed? So much the better for you," was her quiet reply. "Why, my idol?" "Because, Mr. M'Smith, when it's broken out and out, you can sell the pieces for gunflints."

MUSTARD PLAISTERS.—It is stated that in making a mustard plaister no water whatever should be used, but the mustard mixed with the white of an egg; the result will be a plaister which will "draw" perfectly, but will not produce a blister even upon the skin of an infant, no matter how long it is allowed to remain upon the part.—*London Medical Record.*

A MATTER OF DEGREE.—A son of Mr. Grahame, author of "The Sabbath," was very tall and exceedingly lean. One day walking on the floor of the Parliamentary House, he attracted the notice of Mr. Clerk. "Who is that?" asked the wit. He was answered, "The son of the Sabbath." "Is he indeed?" said Clerk, "he looks more like the son of the Fast-day."

THE MAIN THING.—"Eh, sir," said a minister's man one Sabbath morning to the parish minister, while assisting him on with his gown, "do you see what a lot o' folk are leaving the kirk to-day, and gaun ower the hill to the meeting-house?" "Very true, John," replied the minister, jocosely; "but, John, ye dinna see ony o' the stipend gaun lower after them."

AN HONEST ANSWER.—At a Scotch school examination an eloquent clergyman made a brief address to the pupils on the necessity of obeying their teachers and growing up loyal and useful citizens. To emphasise his remarks, he pointed to a large national flag spread on one side of the room, and inquired, "Boys, what is that flag for?" A little urchin, who understood the condition of the house better than the speaker, promptly answered, "To hide the dirt, sir."

RECOGNITION HERE AND HEREAFTER.—An American religious journal gives a very suggestive paragraph. Hearing, it seems, that his pastor intended to preach on a recent Sabbath on the recognition of friends in heaven, a member of the congregation wrote to suggest that he should instead, or at least as introductory, preach on the recognition of friends on earth, inasmuch as he had been "sitting in his pew twenty years without being recognised by the occupant of the next pew."

A COMPLETE LETTER-WRITER.—An American paper, the *Augusta Chronicle*, says:—"Mr. George A. Gustin, now in Washington city, is one of the coinventors of a type-writing machine, which, if successful, will prove one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. The type-writer is about the size of an ordinary sewing-machine, and is worked with keys similar to piano keys. It is claimed that an expert can write with it readily sixty words a minute, and that it can write fully a hundred words a minute. Any person, it is said, with only two weeks' practice can write with it faster than with a pen. It can also 'manifold,' or write two to twenty copies at once whenever desired."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

MARRIAGES.

SADLER-WILSON.—March 5, at Tyesley Chapel, Acocks Green, Birmingham, by George Dawson, Esq., M.A., assisted by the Rev. R. Richards, the Rev. George Sadler, of Ulverston, to Lydia Ann, only daughter of Joseph Wilson, Esq., Cottesbrook House, Acocks Green.

SMEAL-GILLHAM.—March 13, at Cavendish-street Congregational Church, Manchester, by the Rev. Alexander Barrie Taylor, Adam Smeal, Esq., surgeon, Stretford-road, to Cecilia, youngest daughter of Joseph Gillham, Esq., of Sale.

DEATH.

COLLIER.—March 13, John Collier, of Southgate-street, Leicester, aged 82. Friends will please to accept this intimation.

ROSS.—March 17, at Hackney, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the Rev. John Ross, aged 64. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

FUNERAL REFORM.

The LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY conducts Funerals with simplicity, and with great economy. Prospectus free.—Chief Office, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London."

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, March 11, 1874.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£37,424,105	Government Debt. £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 22,424,105
		Silver Bullion
	£37,424,105	£37,424,105

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietor's Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities, (inc. dead weight annuity) £13,846,524
Reserve	Other Securities .. 18,685,410
Public Deposits .. 9,096,405	Notes
Other Deposits .. 17,160,524	Gold & Silver Coin 747,379
Seven Day and other Bills	409,411
	£45,587,993

March 12, 1874. F. M. V. Chief Cashier.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Monday, March 16.

We had only a small supply of English wheat for to-day's markets, but from abroad liberal arrivals have come to hand during the past week. English wheat met a slow demand, and prices remain without change since Monday last. For foreign wheat a moderate extent of business was doing at last week's quotations. Flour was without alteration in value. Peas and beans were fully as dear. Indian corn, being scarce, has improved 1*s.* per qr. in value during the week. Barley of all descriptions met a good sale, at fully former prices. The oat trade was quiet, and prices remained the same as last week. At the ports of call but few cargoes are left unsold. Prices are without alteration.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr.		Per Qr.
WHEAT—	s. d.	PEAS—	s. d.
Essex and Kent,		Grey	36 to 39
White fine ..	— to 67	Maple	39 45
" new ..	— 54	White, boilers ..	39 47
red fine ..	— 63	Foreign	40 44
Ditto new ..	— 56		
Foreign red ..	57 58	RYE—	42 44
" white ..	62 64		
BARLEY—		OATS—	
Grinding	34 38	English feed ..	23 31
Chevalier	45 56	" potato ..	— —
Distilling	40 46	Scotch feed ..	— —
Foreign	40 44	" potato ..	— —
MALT—		Irish Black ..	23 27
Pale, new	73 78	" White ..	22 28
Chevalier	— —	Foreign feed ..	24 27
Brown	54 59		
BEANS—		WHEAT—	
Ticks	38 40	Town made ..	50 57
Harrow	42 46	Best country ..	— —
Pigeon	45 51	households ..	44 46
Egyptian	41 42	Norfolk and ..	— —
		Suffolk	38 43

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, March 16.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 14,956 head. In the corresponding week last year we received 10,997; in 1872, 16,614; in 1871, 7,271; in 1870, 7,177; and in 1869, 15,722 head. The cattle trade has again been depressed, and with moderate supplies of stock offering, prices have had a drooping tendency. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts have been tolerably good. Throughout the market has been inactive, sales progressing slowly, prices being the turn in favour of buyers. The best Scots and crosses have changed hands at 5*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.* per 8*lbs.* From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we have received about 1,800; from other parts of England, about 300; from Scotland 86; and from Ireland 50 head. On the foreign side of the market the show of stock has been only moderate. The demand has been only moderate. The demand has been quiet, at about late rates. As regards sheep, about an average supply has been on offer. There has been an absence of animation in the demand, and prices have given way about 2*d.* per 8*lbs.* The best Downs and half-breds in the wool have made 6*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.* The choicest clipped sheep have sold at about 5*s.* 6*d.* per 8*lbs.* Lambs have been disposed of at about 8*s.* per 8*lbs.* Calves have been quiet, at about the rates current last week. Pigs have been dull.

Per 8 lbs., to sink the offal.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts 4	8 to 5 0	Pr. coarse woolled 6	2 6 6
Second quality ..	5 0 5 4	Prime Southdown 6	6 6 8
Prime large oxen 5	6 5 8	Lgs. coarse calves 5	2 5 6
Prime Scots ..	5 8 5 10	Prime small ..	6 0 6 6
Coarse inf. sheep 5	0 5 4	Large hogs ..	3 6 3 10
Second quality ..	5 4 5 8	Neatam. porkers 4	4 4 8

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, March 16.—The supplies of meat on offer here to-day were not excessive, but sales in all qualities were effected very slowly, and prices receded slightly in several instances.

Per 8 lbs., by the carcase.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef ..	3 4 to 4 0	Inferior Mutton 3	8 to 4 4
Middling do. ..	4 0 4 8	Middling do. ..	4 4 5 0
Prime large do. 5	0 5 4	Prime do. ..	4 10 5 4
Prime small do. 5	2 5 6	Large pork ..	3 10 4 2
Veal	4 6 5 4	Small do. ..	4 8 5 4

PROVISIONS, Monday, March 16.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 240 firkins butter, and 3,763 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 24,084 packages butter, and 1,806 bales bacon. The high prices of foreign butter have rather checked the sale, and the dealers purchase most sparingly, expecting lower prices shortly: best Dutch declined to 14*s.* to 15*s.* The bacon market ruled very firm, and Irish advanced 2*s.* per cwt.; no alteration in the price of Hamburg.

COVENT GARDEN, Thursday, March 12.—The present wintry change has somewhat interfered with our supplies of outdoor produce, and, should it continue, will cause an advance in prices, but which is not worth notice at present. Importations continue large, and French asparagus is a little easier. Home-grown and St. Michael pines are sufficient for the trade. Good hothouse grapes are more in demand. Amongst the retail quotations we note the following: Strawberries, 3*s.* per oz.; Malta blood oranges, 4*s.* per doz.; Easter Beurre pears, 18*s.* to 24*s.* per doz.; American Lady apples

(very fine), 4s. to 6s. per doz.; shaddock, 2s. to 4s. each; French beans, 4s. per 100; and peas, 10s. to 20s. per quart, shelled.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, March 16.—No improvement is noticeable in our market, and a very limited demand continues to prevail, with no material alteration in the currency. More disposition is observable on the part of planters to hold at these depressed rates, and consequently the quantity of hops pressed for sale is more limited. Continental markets are similar to our own. Mid and East Kent, 4l. 15s., 5l. 12s., 6l. 10s.; Weald of Kent, 4l. 0s., 4l. 5s., 4l. 15s.; Sussex, 3l. 15s., 4l. 0s., 4l. 10s.; Farnham and Country, 5l. 0s., 5l. 12s., 6l. 6s.; Farnhams, 5l. 12s., 6l. 10s.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, March 16.—English potatoes are in fair request and firm in value; but in foreign there is very little doing, and prices are rather lower. Last week's imports into London consisted of 806 tons and 19,538 bags from Antwerp; 298 tons, 1,747 sacks, 187 bags from Dunkirk; 44 sacks, 3,548 bags from Ghent; 412 bags from Ostend; 25 sacks from Boulogne; 52 tons from Havre; 100 bags from Rotterdam; and 5 bags from Harlingen. Best Regents, 115s. to 130s. per ton; seconds, do, 95s. to 105s. per ton; Rocks, 65s. to 85s. per ton; Flukes, 120s. to 155s. per ton.

SEED, Monday, March 16.—There was a very limited quantity of fine English red cloverseed brought forward, prices of which remain high, whilst medium and inferior qualities were plentiful, and offering at low and irregular rates. Fine samples of foreign, both red and white, were held on former terms, and sales steadily effected. Trefoil supported previous values, with a moderate demand. Nothing passing in either white or brown mustardseed to alter the value of either sort. Canaryseed was steady in price and demand. Scarcely any Dutch hempseed offering, but good German can be obtained at 36s. per qr. Spring tares sold less freely, but on former terms for good qualities. Large Scotch gorses are held high, but in consequence commanded a limited sale.

WOOL, Monday, March 16.—The position of the English wool market is unaltered. There has been only a moderate business doing, but values have been maintained.

OIL, Monday, March 16.—For linseed the market has been quiet, but prices have been supported. Rape has been rather firmer in value, with a moderate business doing. Cotton, palm, and other oils have been quiet.

TALLOW, MONDAY, March 16.—The market is dull and weak for Y.C., at 87s. 9d. on the spot. Town tallow however, remains comparatively steady, at 38s. net cash.

COAL, Monday, March 16.—There being a large supply of house coals, and the weather being mild, a reduction of 2s. to 3s. per ton took place. Huttons, 23s. 6d.; Harton, 20s. 6d. Hutton Lyons, 20s. 6d. Ships for sale, 53; ships at sea, 10.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES are exceedingly useful household commodities. The process is simple, and result satisfactory, as applied to woollen and silk articles. Shetland shawls or cloths that have become yellow are good subjects for young beginners in the art of dyeing. A basin of water only required; time, five minutes! Judson's Dyes, 6d. per bottle, eighteen colours, of all Chemists and Stationers.

JUNE OUT.—THE HINDOO PEN.—"Shrewsbury Journal" says:—"They are the best pens invented, and it is only bare justice to the patentees to record the fact." They come as a boon and a blessing to men, the Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen. 1,800 newspapers recommend Macniven and Cameron's pens. Sold everywhere. Sample box, by post, 1s. 1d.—2s. to 3s. Blair-street, Edinburgh.

The Rev. JOHN RATTENBURY writes, April 5, 1873:—"I have no hesitation in declaring that Turner's Tamarind Emulsion soothes and removes bronchial irritation and gives strength and tone to the voice." Oct. 8, 1872, the Rev. G. C. Harvard writes:—"We always keep the Tamarind Emulsion in our house; it is an excellent thing for hoarseness, and clears the voice most effectually." 13d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle. Sold at 4, Chancery; 180, Oxford-street, W.; and all leading chemists in the kingdom.

MARRIAGE OF THE INNOCENTS.—Parents valuing their children's safety will avoid soothing medicines containing opium, so frequently fatal to infants, and will use only "Stedman's Teething Powders," which are the safest and best, being free from opium. Prepared by a surgeon (not a chemist) formerly attached to a children's hospital, whose name, "Stedman," has but one "s" in it. Trade mark, a Gum Lacet. Refuse all others. Also Maternities Pills, a tasteful and efficient substitute for Castor Oil. Price 2s. 3d. per box. Depot—East-road, Hoxton, London, N.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.—This most celebrated and delicious old mellow spirit is the very cream of Irish Whiskies, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale, 20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-st., W.

VALTUDO VIGOR LIBERIS.—A preparation known as Dr. Ridge's Patent (cooked) Food is excellent for infants and invalids. It will be found a very useful preparation for making custards, puddings, and similar preparations for the nursery and sick room.—Extract from "Casell's Household Guide." Supplied by most chemists and grocers in 1s. packets and 2s. 6d. tins.—Dr. Ridge and Co., Royal Food Mills, Kingland, N.

INVALIDS TOO OFTEN FRUITLESSLY EXHAUST EVERY EFFORT to obtain release from their sufferings, when a little reflection and moderate faith would supply them with a remedy for rheumatism, gout, colds, &c. Holloway's Ointment well rubbed upon the skin after repeated fomentation gives infinite relief in these diseases. Thousands of testimonials bear witness to the wonderful comfort obtained from this safe and simple treatment, which all sufferers can instantly and successfully adopt, without any further advice than is afforded in the accompanying directions. Holloway's Ointment, assisted by the judicious use of his Pills, is especially serviceable in assuaging the sufferings from cramps, other muscular pains, and the great inconvenience of varicose veins.

AS IT IS.

In 'THE TIMES' of Jan. 7th, Dr. HASSALL writes:—"I have made a further analysis of tea; of 18 samples, all were found to be adulterated. They were all artificially coloured with Prussian blue, turmeric, & a mineral powder. The substances used in facing tea serve no useful purpose, but render practicable other more serious adulterations."

3-24 AGENTS—Chemists, Confectioners, &c. in every town sell HORNIMAN'S PACKET TEA.

AS IT OUGHT TO BE

'At the Docks, where Horniman's Teas are in bond, I took samples from original chests, which I analysed & found perfectly PURE, and free from the usual artificial facing; the quality being equally satisfactory.' Feb. 19, 1874.

A. H. HASSALL, M.D.

3-24 AGENTS—Chemists, Confectioners, &c. in every town sell HORNIMAN'S PACKET TEA.

ISSUE OF 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE-BONDS OF £100 EACH AT 92½, REDEEMABLE AT PAR IN 10 EQUAL YEARLY DRAWINGS. INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

THE ASSOCIATION OF LAND FINANCIERS (LIMITED).

OFFICES:—No. 7, WHITEHALL PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

ESTABLISHED 2ND AUGUST, 1870.

SHARE CAPITAL—£100,000.

The Directors of the Association invite applications for 2,500 Debenture-Bonds of £100 each, with Interest-Coupons attached, to secure the punctual payment of the interest of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the Bankers of the Association, on the 5th of January, and the 5th of July, in each year.

The price of issue is £92 10s., being £10 payable on application, and £82 10s. payable on the 15th of July next. A reduction of £2 10s. per Bond will be made for pre-payments made within one month after allotment.

The Debenture-Bonds will bear date of 5th of July, 1874, and will be Redeemable at Par in ten equal Yearly public drawings, to take place in presence of a Notary Public, in the month of June in each year. The numbers of the Bonds drawn will be duly advertised and certified by the Notary. Interest will cease from the 5th of July on each Debenture-Bond so drawn in any year.

DIRECTORS.

W. Armytage Earnshaw, Esq., of Wath Hall, Wath-on-Dearne, Rotherham.

The Rev. Canon Frew, M.A., Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.

Sir George Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., LL.D., 1, Bryanston-street, Portman-square, London, W.

The Count de la Gueironniere, the Castle of Thouron, Haute-Vienne, France.

Frederick Lewis Margalini, Esq., F.R.S., Whitehall-place, London, S.W., Chairman of the Swansea Collieries Company, Limited (Chairman).

Commissary General Leonce Routh, Moss Hall Grove, Finchley, London, N.

The Prince Adam Wisniewski, Member of the Agricultural Society of France, &c., Paris.

(Representing the interests of French Shareholders.)

CHIEF SECRETARY.

W. P. Gaskell, Esq., J.P., of Fulmer House, Fulmer, Slough.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

The National Bank of Scotland, 37, Nicholas-lane, London, E.C.; Head Office at Edinburgh, and all Branches in Scotland.

Lloyd's Banking Company (Limited), Birmingham, and all Branches.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Crook and Smith, 173, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C. Messrs. Hardwick and Holmes, 11, Leadenhall street, London, E.C.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Coates and Hankey, 24, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Griffiths, Field, and Co., Abchurch Chambers, London, E.C.

SECRETARY.

Richard Henry Langridge, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

The successful progress of the Association, since its establishment in August, 1870—gradual at first—has of late assumed a more substantial and distinctive course; and the extension of its operations, together with the desire of the Directors to acquire some valuable landed and house properties (yielding good rentals) which have been under investigation for a considerable period, explains both the cause of this issue and the application of this Debenture Capital to the most sound investments obtainable at a period when the securities of the richest States in Europe are constantly liable to violent fluctuations.

The Association divided last year among its shareholders the highest dividend allowed by its regulations, i.e., 10 per cent. per annum, and will declare the same for the current half-year. Various deposits and applications having been made for more shares by existing shareholders, and others, the same were returned, or refused, with the announcement that their investments could shortly be made in these Debenture-Bonds. The Debenture-Bonds are a charge, not only upon the Share Capital as well as upon the various properties in which it is invested and the surplus profits arising therefrom, but are also chargeable on the landed properties, and houses, to be purchased by the investment of the Debenture-Capital itself.

The following is a summary of a General Report issued by the Directors in October last:—

"The Directors have entered into important building operations. They have acquired a site which has been deemed the most valuable 'City-site' on the Holborn Viaduct, immediately adjoining the new railway-station.

"Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the new buildings—consisting of twelve Shops and an extensive Hotel—parts whereof have been let in advance to respectable tenants, at rentals which substantiate the basis of this operation. The rentals are estimated at £7,000 per annum.

"The plans and elevations can be seen, by permission, at the offices. The architects are Messrs. Teulon and Cronk, of 96, Wimpole-street, W. The contractor is Mr. McLachlan, of 33, St. James-street, S.W."

The Directors have also made other building arrangements, the details of which will be subsequently given to the shareholders, but it may be here stated that the Board anticipate from these operations a profit exceeding £50,000, the largest portion of which would be realisable (if expedient) in about one year from the present time.

SUBURBAN ESTATES.

"The Association has acquired some valuable Estates under advantageous circumstances, the purchase-money being more than £10,000 under the certified cost of the erection of the buildings. The rentals, after deducting ground-rents, exceed £4,000 per annum, at present, and are expected to yield shortly a larger income.

"It is intended to retain the best portion of these houses—which are let to respectable tenants—as permanent invest-

ments, and to re-sell the other portion by degrees, wherever a beneficial tender is received.

"The advantages of purchasing 'en bloc' have been tested in this case, as tenders were made to the vendors (during the progress of these arrangements) for two houses, at more than 25 per cent. beyond the valuations in the Association's List." The summary is as follows:—

	Rentals after deducting ground-rents.
	£ s. d.
The Forest Hill Estate (semi-detached villas), 4½ minutes from Railway Station.....	532 0 0
The Herne Hill Estate (residences and shops) adjoining the Railway Station.....	1,123 0 0
The Peckham Rye Estate (residences and shops), close to the Railway Station.....	1,819 0 0
The Brixton Rise Estate (villas, shops, &c.), 5 minutes from Railway Station.....	622 0 0
The Sunbury Estate (semi-detached houses), a mile from Station, estimated at.....	120 0 0
Total.....	4,216 0 0

N.B.—Various deductions have been made in these rentals.

"The purchase price of these Estates, to which are added certain Ground Rents, is £45,000. Ground Plans and Photographs of the buildings, lists of tenants and rentals, may be viewed, by permission, at the offices of the Company."

The following extracts from the original prospectus are deemed worthy of special attention:—

"Associations, in connection with Lands and Buildings in England, have stood out in bold relief, as sound and successful, against the innumerable undertakings which have had to succumb to each financial crisis."

"Our successful speculators, financiers, and 'operators' end, almost invariably, by placing their secured gains in landed investments. Their hardly-earned experience teaches that safety and rest are only attained by this class of security, which time must strengthen. The increased value of Iron, Coal, and other articles, combined with the rise in the price of labour, must naturally lead to higher rates in all kinds of manufactures. These causes are leading steadily and almost insensibly to an increase in the value of land and of house properties generally."

That this Association offers the advantages of the co-operative principle, now recognised as the most successful in Landed Investments, is clearly shown by the following extract from some comments made by an influential newspaper in the Provinces, on the subject of the Directorate:—

"The highest praise which we venture to bestow upon it is best expressed by the remark of our belief that not one out of fifty of all the existing companies would be able to make the following statement, which we quote from their general report—viz.:—'Since the establishment of this Association not a single share has been given to any person whatsoever otherwise than for a cash subscription under the terms of the prospectus, nor has any kind of promotion money been paid at any time.'—Chester Chronicle, Saturday, October 11th, 1873."

The Association has purchased a Freehold Property with frontage to the River Thames, not far from the Victoria Docks, upon which they have arranged to erect some warehouses on a new plan, which has received the special approval and support of the leading Insurance Companies. It is known that persons with stores of a very inferior character, have obtained a return of over 20 per cent. in the same trade. The architects are Messrs. Teulon and Cronk, and the contractor is Mr. Sheffield, of 98, East India Dock Road, E.

The plans of the Estates, together with the ground plan of a Freehold Property lately purchased, can be inspected, and every information may be obtained, at the Offices of the Association, No. 7, Whitehall-place, London, S.W., where Forms of Application for Debenture-Bonds will be supplied. Applications in the subjoined forms to be sent to the Bankers or to the Secretary.

The Deposit will be held to guarantee the punctual payment of the second instalment; but where no allotment is made, the deposit money will be returned in full.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

7, Whitehall-place, S.W., March 7, 1874.

THE ASSOCIATION OF LAND FINANCIERS (LIMITED).

Offices:—No. 7, WHITEHALL PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

Established August 2, 1870.

(Form of Application for Debenture Bonds.)

Of £100 Each, bearing Interest at the Rate of 5 per Cent. per Annum, to accrue from July 5 next. Price of Issue, £92 10s. 0d. Each.

The Debenture Bonds to be Redeemable at Par in Ten Yearly Drawings; with power vested in the Association to redeem the same at par, at any time, on giving six months' previous notice by public advertisement.

(To the Directors of the Association of Land Financiers, Limited.)

GENTLEMEN,—

Having paid to your Bankers, the Sum of Pounds, being a Deposit of £10 per Debenture-Bond on Debenture-Bonds of the above Company, I request you will issue to me that number, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the further sum of £82 10s. 0d. per Debenture-Bond thereon, on or before July 15, 1874.

Name in full
Residence
Date 1874. Usual Signature

I desire to obtain a reduction of £2 10s. 0d. per Bond, by pre-payments on the above.

Signature

Patronised by the CROWN PRINCESS of PRUSSIA, the SULTAN of TURKEY, and the NAWAB NAZIM of BENGAL.

SEWING MACHINES,

From £2 2s. to £25.
The only Establishments in London where the opportunity is afforded of inspecting and comparing every description of

SEWING MACHINES.

It is absurdly claimed for almost every Sewing Machine, of whatever description, that it is superior to all others, for all purposes.

SMITH and CO., having no interest in selling any particular Machine, are enabled to recommend impartially the one best suited for the work to be done, and offer this GUARANTEE to their Customers:—Any Machine sold by them may be EXCHANGED after one month's trial, for any other kind, without charge for use.

SMITH & Co., 69, EDGWARE ROAD,

AND

4, CHARLES STREET, SOHO, LONDON.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

The NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will take place at 18, SOUTH-STREET, FINSBURY, on TUESDAY, March 31st, 1874.

The Poll will commence at Twelve o'clock and close at One precisely.

DR. WILLIAMS'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

Dr. WILLIAMS'S TRUSTEES GIVE NOTICE that there will be TWO VACANCIES in their Scholarships, in connection with the University of Glasgow, at the close of the present Session.

They also announce TWO VACANT DIVINITY SCHOLARSHIPS during the current year.

Application for further particulars to be made to the Secretary, at the Library, Grafton-street, Gower-street, W.C.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, GRANVILLE HOUSE, BRIDPORT.

Rev. H. WALL, B.A., RECEIVES a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN to Board and Educate. Having several vacancies, he will be happy to correspond with Parents wishing to place their Sons where they will enjoy the comforts of Home combined with thorough Educational advantages. References to Parents.

BRIGHTON.—ENFIELD HOUSE, CLIFTONVILLE.

Mrs. JOHN EYRE ASHBY, widow of the late Dr. Ashby, of Enfield, assisted by a resident French and English Governess and visiting Masters, RECEIVES YOUNG LADIES to Educate with her own Daughter. Mrs. Ashby aims to combine the comforts of Home with the advantages of School regularity and discipline. The House is situated in one of the most healthy parts of Brighton. References forwarded on application.

TETTENHALL COLLEGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

HEAD MASTER.

ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A. Lond. (Gold Medalist in Classics); late Andrews Scholar, and First Prizeman in Higher Senior Mathematics, of University College, London; Fellow of University College, London.

SECOND MASTER.

H. C. BATTERBURY, Esq., B.A., Mathematical Scholar and Prizeman of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

R. B. CONNELL, Esq., Exhibitioner, Cargill Scholar, and Prizeman of the University of Aberdeen.

E. DARBY, Esq., B.A. Lond.

HENRY TAYLER, Esq.

W. M. ELLIS, Esq.

WM. EBELING, Esq., of the University of Gottingen, Certificated by the Imperial Prussian Government.

EXTRA MASTERS.

ARCHIBALD GUNN, Esq., Student Royal Academy of Arts, London, Drawing.

THOMAS ROBERTS, Esq., Chemistry.

Resident Lady Matron, Miss BAYLIS.

Applications to Head Master, or to the Sec., the Rev. F. P. ROWE, M.A., Tettenhall, Wolverhampton.

THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

Principal—Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., assisted by competent Masters.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., J.P., Halifax, Treasurer.

W. H. LEE, Esq., J.P., Wakefield, Secretary pro tem.

Rev. Robert Bruce, M.A., T.W. Burnley, Esq., Gomersal.

Huddersfield. George Clay, Esq., Dewsbury.

Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A., Halifax. James Hodgkinson, Esq., Leeds.

Rev. James Rae, B.A., Batley. Egan Hanson, Esq., Halifax.

Rev. Jas. Collier, Earlsheaton. H. Sugden, Esq., Brighouse.

Rev. Chas. Ilungworth, York. W. H. Lee, Esq., J.P., Wakefield.

Rev. J. James Morley. Joshua Taylor, Esq., Batley.

L. Briggs, Esq., J.P., Wakefield. M. Wilks, Esq., Manchester.

The Committee of the above School have pleasure in announcing that a new building has just been erected capable of accommodating one hundred Pupils, and specially adapted to secure their domestic comfort.

The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The SCHOOL REOPENED on TUESDAY, the 27th of January, 1874.

Applications for admission to be sent to the Principal. For Prospectuses, Terms, and further information, apply to the Principal or Secretary.

ANGLESEA HOUSE, IPSWICH. LADIES' COLLEGE.

Principal—Miss BUTLER.

Assisted by Masters and English and Foreign Governesses.

Established in 1854.

PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS.

Reading, Writing, Geography, Globes, History, Literature, English Grammar, Composition, and the Elements of the Natural Sciences

Miss E. F. BUTLER and English Governesses.

Latin, Mathematics, and Algebra French Language, Grammatically and Conversationally

Rev. J. SAUNDERS, B.A. Madame MEENIER.

German Language

Resident German Governess.

Bible Study Italian and German Languages

Rev. W. MAYBERRY. Dr. E. CHRISTIAN.

Music, Pianoforte, Theory, Thoro

FRAULEIN REICHENAU.

Base

Mr. W. M. NORMAN.

Organ

Mr. W. M. NORMAN.

Class Singing

Mr. HONEYBALL.

Singing

Mr. LINDLEY NUNN.

Drawing.—Free Hand, Perspective, and Model Drawing, Pencil and Crayon

Miss E. F. BUTLER.

Painting in Water Colours, and Oil Painting

Mr. PRATT.

Dancing and Calisthenic, Private Class

Miss BUTLER has had long experience in Tuition, and endeavours to secure the best educational advantages. Examinations in various subjects are regularly held, and Candidates are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Pupils from this Establishment have for several years taken Certificates at Cambridge and in London.

The House is large, in an elevated and healthy situation, with a Garden, and near access to the Arboretum. The greatest care and attention are given to the domestic and general arrangements of the Establishment, in order to promote the health and comfort of the inmates in every respect.

The NEXT TERM will commence on TUESDAY, April 21st. For Prospectuses and further information apply to the Principal.

36, HILLDROP-ROAD, LONDON, N.

LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by the Misses HEWITT, assisted by superior English and Foreign Masters.

The Year is divided into Three Terms.

STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES' GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

HALF TERM began MONDAY, March 9th

EDUCATION for GIRLS, at SOUTHSIDE HOUSE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Principals—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. SMITH and Miss FERRIS.

The course of study is adapted to the standard of the Cambridge Local Examinations, and is under the personal supervision of Mr. H. B. Smith and Miss Ferris, who have had considerable experience in teaching, and have successfully passed Pupils at Cambridge and Oxford Local Examinations.

French taught by a resident Parisian Lady. Young Ladies intending to become Teachers, and who can be well recommended, may be received on reduced Terms, and will be afforded facilities for the acquirement of the Languages, Drawing, and Music.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.

HEAD MASTER—

RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll. Lond.; Member of the Council of the Philological Society, &c., &c.

VICE-MASTER—

Rev. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Member of the London Mathematical Society, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Logic in Airedale College, Bradford, &c.

ASSISTANT MASTERS—

A. H. SCOTT WHITE, Esq., B.A., Prizeman in Anglo-Saxon and Early English of Univ. Coll. Lond.

JAMES H. MURRAY, Esq., B.A., F.E.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society, one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, Author of "The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland," &c., &c.

JAMES NETTLESHIP, Esq., B.A., Scholar and Prizeman of Christ's Coll., Camb.; 2nd Class Classical Tripos, 1866.

G. EMERY, Esq., B.A.

LADY RESIDENT—Miss COOKE.

LENT TERM commenced 22nd January, 1874.

For Prospectuses and further information, apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

MR. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR and VALUER, PREPARES and NEGOTIATES COMPENSATION CLAIMS for Property Compulsorily taken for Railways and other Improvements, and also Values property for every purpose.—26, Finsbury-place, Moorgate-street, E.C.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED—NORWICH (1871) AND MOSCOW (1872) EXHIBITIONS. CERTIFICATE OF MERIT—DUBLIN, 1872.

THE EASTERN COUNTIES SCHOOL DESK is the best manufactured for the purposes of a desk, table, or backed seat, facing either way; strong, portable, convenient, and perfectly rigid. Prospectus free.

COLMAN and GLENDENING, St. Stephen's Works, Norwich, and 23, Warwick-lane, London, E.C.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, 48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Established 1835.

TRUSTEES.

Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P. Jonathan Thorp, Esq. Charles Whetham, Esq. Sir Charles Reed, F.R.S., Alderman and Sheriff. M.P.

The Profits of the five years to the 20th Nov., 1872, were

Producing an Annual Reduction in Premiums for Five Years of upwards of

And also Bonuses added to Sums Assured (in addition to former Bonuses) of upwards of

Total Profits realised since 1835

(The whole of the Profits are divided amongst the Assured),

Number of Policies issued

Accumulated Fund

Gross Annual Income

The entire Expenses are only 5 per cent. on the gross Annual Revenue.

Total Amount Paid for Claims

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED in Towns where the Office is unrepresented.

Prospectus and proposal form forwarded on application.

HENRY RANCE, Secretary.

March 9, 1874.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

13, St. James's-square, London, S.W. City Branch: Mansion House Buildings, E.C.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The Annual Income, steadily increasing, exceeds

The Assurance Fund, safely invested, is over

The New Policies in the last Year were 457,

assuring

The New Annual Premiums were

The Bonus added: o Policies in Jan., 1872, was

The Total Claims by Death paid amount to

These subsisting Assurances and Bonuses amount to

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

CREDIT of half the first five annual Premiums allowed on whole-term Policies on healthy Lives not over sixty years of age.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES granted, without Profits, payable at death or on attaining a specified age.

INVALID LIVES assured at rates proportioned to the risk.

CLAIMS paid thirty days after proof of death.

REPORT, 1873.

The 49th Annual Report just issued, and the Balance Sheets for the year ending June 30, 1873, as rendered to the Board of Trade, can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices, or of any of its Agents.

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary.

MONEY, TIME, AND LIFE are lost in the event of ACCIDENTAL INJURY OR DEATH.

Provide against these losses by a Policy of the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY

Against ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS.

The oldest and largest Accidental Assurance Company.

Mon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., Chairman.

PAID-UP CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £140,000. ANNUAL INCOME, £160,000.

£810,000 HAVE BEEN PAID AS COMPENSATION.

Bonns allowed to Insurers of Five Years' Standing.

Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL LAND and INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £75,000.

BANKERS.

City and County Bank (Limited), Abchurch-lane, London. CHIEF OFFICES—24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

The City and County Bank, 33, Abchurch-lane, London, are authorised to receive applications for Debentures not exceeding £20,000, for 3 or 5 years, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, with Coupons attached, payable quarterly; these form a first charge upon the assets of the Company.

Deposits are also received at 5 per cent., withdrawable at fourteen days' notice, or at 5½ per cent. at 3 months' notice.

Advances are made for short periods only upon Freehold or Leasehold Securities, and approved Stock, Shares, or Bonds.

Applications for Agencies from responsible persons are invited.

LIBANUS W. PARKER, Secretary.

THOMAS BRADFORD and CO., WASHING, WRINGING, and MANGLING MACHINE MAKERS, LAUNDRY ENGINEERS, and DOMESTIC MACHINISTS, have REMOVED from 63, Fleet-street, E.C., to their extensively-enlarged premises—

Nos. 142 and 143, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

Wholesale and Works Department, Nos. 3 and 4, Bloomsbury Market (adjoining premises).

Branch Works for all kinds of Laundry Engineering and Repairs (also contiguous premises).

SOLE LONDON ESTABLISHMENT FROM THIS DATE:—Nos. 142 and 143, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C. (the end nearest Oxford-street).

Manchester Offices:—

Cathedral Steps and Peel Park Works.

Catalogues free by post.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded

"KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY."

Wholesale Depot, 20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

TESSELATED PAVEMENTS

For Churches, Halls, Corridors, Conservatories, &c.
Arranged in the most beautiful designs and made of the far-famed Jackfield and Broseley Clays, by CRAVEN, DUNNILL and Co. (Limited), Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, where Patterns and Estimates can be obtained on application. Also of the London Agents—

WM. HARRISON and SON, 133, Upper Thames-street.

IRON CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.
ON AN IMPROVED SYSTEM.
Tasteful in Design, Economical, Durable, Quickly Erected, and Removable without Injury. Prices on application.
ISAAC DIXON,
IRON CHURCH, CHAPEL, SCHOOL, AND HOUSE BUILDER,
HATTON GARDEN,
LIVERPOOL.

LADIES' CORK-SOLED ELASTIC BOOTS

For Damp Weather, 24s.

Velvet Slippers, with bows, 3s. 6d.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, W.

COALS.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and Co., Coal Merchants to the Queen and to the Royal Family. Best Wall's-end, 32s.; best Inland, 30s.; best Coke, 19s.—cash on delivery. Central Office, 13, Cornhill; West End Office, next Grosvenor Hotel, Piccadilly. Special rates quoted to country buyers for coals in trade.

COALS.—LEA and CO'S PRICES.—Hutton or Lambton, 32s.; Hartlepool, 31s.; best Wigan, 30s.; best Silstone, 30s.; new Silstone, 28s.; Best Clay Cross, 30s.; Derby Bright, 27s.; Barnsley, 27s.; Kitchen, 25s.; Hartley, 23s.; Cobbles, 22s.; Nuts, 23s.; Steam, 20s.; Coke, 19s. per 12 sacks. Net cash. Delivered thoroughly screened. Depôts, Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's Park-basin.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.—Our Chimney-tops never fail to cure. We fix them "No Cure, No Pay," or send them to all parts on trial and approval.

WILSON and CO., 20, Seymour-street, N.W.

OLD COINS for SALE.—Gold, Silver, Copper, Saxon, English, Roman, Greek, &c. Lists free. J. VERITY, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury.

CLARK'S PATENT STEEL NOISELESS SHUTTERS.—Self-coiling, fire and thief-proof. Can be adapted to any window or other opening. Prospectuses free.—CLARK and CO., Sole Patentees, Rathbone-place, W.; Paris, Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin.

ONE THOUSAND SHEETS (42 Quires) of good CREAM-LAID NOTE, and 1,000 ENVELOPES, suitable for the Clergy, Gentry, and Family use, on receipt of P.O.O. for 10s. 6d.; 500 each, 5s. 6d.; 2,000 each, 20s.

THOMAS M. WOOD, Wholesale Stationer, 24, Milk-street, London, E.C. Established fifty years.

N.B.—Card Plate and 100 Transparent Ivory Cards, 3s.; Ladies', 3s. 6d.

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 87, Queen-square, Bloomsbury W.C. Beds, from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.

See Testimonials, of which there are a thousand in the Visitors' Book.

"We are more than satisfied; we are truly delighted to find in London so quiet and comfortable a domicile. We shall certainly highly recommend Shirley's to all our friends."—J. ROBERTS, Bourne.

"As on all previous visits I can testify that this is the most comfortable home I had when away from home."—W. B. HARVEY, Frome.

"After visiting various places in England, I have come to consider Shirley's (in view of its combining the greatest comfort and respectability, with the most moderate charges) as the Temperance Hotel par excellence."—J. K. KARCHER, Toronto, C.W.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO'S

"CHERRY TOOTH PASTE"

Greatly excels all other preparations for the Teeth.

"AGUA AMARELLA"

Restores the Human Hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age.

"TOILET and NURSERY POWDER"

Beautifully perfumed and guaranteed pure.

ASK for JOHN GOSNELL and CO'S, and see that you have none other than their GENUINE Articles.

Sold by all respectable

CHEMISTS and PERFUMERS.

Wholesale, Angel-passage, 93, Upper Thames-street, London.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—DAILY, at 4 and 9.

The new Grand Historical, Nautical, Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, Geographical, Biographical, Ethnological, and Polytechnical INCOHERENCY, entitled RALEIGH'S QUEER DREAM! or, the PIPE! the POTATO! and the PIXIE!!! written by Dr. CROFT (the Managing Director). The disc pictures from original designs by Mr. Wm. BRUNTON. The Entertainment by Mr. J. OSCAR HARTWELL, Misses KATE BROOKS, BARTLETT and WESTBROOK; Messrs. FULLER and MARSDEN.—LIGHT AND COLOUR, and the SILBER LIGHT, by Prof. GARDNER.—THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM, by Mr. KING.—THE ASHANTEE WAR.—Open, 12 till 5, and 7 till 10. Admission, 1s. Carriages at 5 and 10.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT supplies the very want of the age, presenting to every one the pleasures of sea bathing, without the necessity of a residence on the coast. Baths prepared with this salt may always be obtained at the Argyll Baths, Argyll-place, Regent-street, and 5, New Broad-street, City.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT should be used in every nursery. Its wonderful strengthening powers are there exhibited in the most striking manner. For very young children the bath should be tepid. Sold in bags and boxes by Chemists and Druggists.—N.B. Particularly see that each packet bears our trade mark.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT effectually relieves tender feet. They should be bathed night and morning with a solution prepared by dissolving five or six ounces of the salt in a gallon of cold water. Sold by Chemists and Druggists. Beware of imitations.—Tidman and Son, 21, Wilson street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT is not merely a healthful luxury, but has produced really wonderful effects in many cases of glandular swellings, rheumatic affections, neuralgia, sprained joints, &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists. Beware of imitations.

FIELD'S**PATENT "OZOKERIT" CANDLES.**

IMPROVED IN COLOUR.

IMPROVED IN BURNING.

Made in all sizes, and

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BURN THE WESTMINSTER WEDGE-FITTING COMPOSITE CANDLES.

The Best, the Cleanest, the Safest, and in the end the Cheapest

Sold everywhere. Wholesale only of

J. C. & J. FIELD, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, London.

The Use of

THE GLENFIELD STARCH

Always secures

The Delight of the Landress,

The Admiration of the Beholder,

And the Comfort of the Wearer.

W. G. NIXEY'S Refined BLACK LEAD. "CLEANLINESS."

The Proprietor begs to CAUTION the Public against being imposed upon by unprincipled tradesmen, who, with a view of deriving greater profit, are manufacturing and vending SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of the above article.

Ask for

W. G. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD.

And see that you have it.—12, Soho-square, London, W.

USE

GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

For more than 20 years it has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for cleaning Plates.

Sold by Chemists and Ironmongers, &c., in Boxes, 1s. 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, and by the Inventor, J. GODDARD Chemist, Leicester.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, CHILBLAINS, AND BRUISES,

USE THE CELEBRATED EMBROCATION,

DREDGE'S HEAL ALL,

Which affords instant relief.

Prepared only by BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London, and sold by Chemists and Druggists.

It is most serviceable for Chilblains before they are broken. Price 1s. 1jd. per bottle.

Diploma of Merit, Vienna Exhibition, 1873.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

For making delicious Bread, Puddings, Pastry, &c., with half the usual quantity of Butter, Lard, or Eggs.

Sold by Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen, in 1d. packets; 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. tins.

Proprietors—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds.

Diploma of Merit, Vienna Exhibition, 1873.

THE CELEBRATED

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most Delicious and Cheapest Sauce in the World. 672,192 bottles sold in one month (August, 1872). Sold by Grocers, Druggists, and Oilmen, in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

Manufacturers—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, & CO., Leeds.

Diploma of Merit, Vienna Exhibition, 1873.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE

Is an invaluable and agreeable Stomachic to all suffering from General Debility, Indigestion, Nervousness, and Loss of Appetite, and acknowledged to be the BEST AND CHEAPEST TONIC YET INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC.

Recommended for its PURITY by the "Food Journal," "Anti-Adulteration Review," "The Lancet," Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., &c., &c.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in large bottles, at 1s., 1s. 1jd., 2s., and 2s. 3d. each.

Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, & CO., Leeds.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON, direct attention to the following Articles, which may be obtained of all Grocers and Italian Warehousemen.

PURE PICKLES IN MALT VINEGAR.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLE. Curry Paste and Curry Powder.

TIRHOOT CHUTNEY.—Prepared by W. H. Jones and Co., Tirhoot.

TABLE JELLIES in Pint and Quart Bottles.

JAMS, JELLIES, and ORANGE MARMA-LADE, warranted made from Fresh Fruit and with Refined Sugar only.

PREPARED SOUPS in Pint and Quart Tins

"FOR the BLOOD is the LIFE."—See Deuteronomy, chap. xii., verse 23.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

The GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER, For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs, Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles, 2s. 3d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the United Kingdom and the world, or sent to any address on receipt of 27 or 132 stamps by

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, High-street, Lincoln.

Wholesale—All Patent Medicine Houses.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.**NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THE**

BLOOD PURIFIER.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the great purifier of the blood, it effects the most salutary changes in disease; cures scrofula, scorbutic disorders, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, all blotches and eruptions of the skin, it removes every impurity of the blood, and all humours and morbid collections of the body, in short, it acts like a charm. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 1 s. 6d. Pills and Ointment, each in boxes, 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by post for 15, 36, and 60 stamps. Sold by all Druggists. Chief Depot, 131, Fleet-street, London. Get the red and blue wrapper with the old Dr.'s head in the centre.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S**BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS**

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

And Retail of all Chemists throughout the Kingdom, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—Sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, and other affections arising from impure blood or defective circulation of the vital fluid, will find not only immediate relief, but frequently permanent cure, through taking the above Pills. Being entirely of vegetable origin, and free from everything that could be injurious to the most delicate constitution, they are the best medicine for prevention and cure.

Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

HOOPIING COUGH.—ROCHE'S HERBAL

EMBROCATION is now recommended by many of the most eminent of the Faculty as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet or use of Medicine. Sold by most Chemists in bottles at 4s. each. Wholesale Agent, Edwards, 38, Old Change, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.—

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nerves, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, and will completely restore to health. Bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s.; carriage free, 66 stamps.—Pepper, 237, Tottenham-court-road, London, and all chemists.

HAIR RESTORER. Large Bottles 1s. 6d. each.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER (Pepper's preparation) will restore in a few days grey or prematurely light hair to its original colour with perfect safety and completeness. Sold by all chemists, and J. Pepper, 237 Tottenham-court-road, London, whose name and address must be on the label, or it is not genuine.

DELLAR'S CORN and BUNION PLASTERS are warranted to cure Corns, Bunions, and enlarged Toe Joints in a few applications. Boxes, 1s. 1jd., of all chemists.—PEPPER, 237, Tottenham-court-road, London. By post 14 stamps.

COCOA-NUT MATTINGS.

"THE ORIENTAL FIBRE MAT and MATTING COMPANY have lately introduced important improvements in Cocoa-nut Mattings, which are very closely woven with a very clean and smooth surface. The novelty is that the Oriental Fibre is used for the web of the material, which gives greater firmness, substance, and durability, without costing more than mattings of the ordinary make."—*Cassell's Household Guide*, part xii., p. 371
Sold by Drapers, Upholsterers, &c.

DOOR MATS.

ORIENTAL FIBRE MATS.—Cheap, durable, and efficient. "General Steam Navigation Company, 71, Lombard-street, London, E.C., February 8th, 1870.—I have tried your Fibre Mats at hard work in all sorts of ways. Ships, gardens, stables, and offices, as well as at my private house, and can testify that they are the cleanest that I have in use, and they appear likewise very durable.—THOS. L. BISHOP." Sold by all respectable Furnishing Houses, &c.
Oriental Fibre Mat and Matting Company, Highworth, Wilts

FARM LANDS FOR SALE in the UNITED STATES.

The Burlington and Missouri-River Railroad Company offers for Sale, at a Low Price, on Four, Six, or Ten Years' Credit, with interest at favourable rates, and in quantities to suit purchasers, its Lands in the great Agricultural States of

IOWA AND NEBRASKA.

eligibly situated on the Chi ago and Burlington Railway route between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Full information in reference to the character and cost of these Lands, and to the Rates of Passage by Steamship and Railway to the Western and Pacific States, by the above-named route, may be had on application by letter or in person, at any of the offices of the Company in the United Kingdom; also, a Handbook for the use of intending Emigrants.

Liverpool: 16, South Castle-street.

London: 13, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

HAMILTON A. HILL, General Agent.

SAMUEL BROTHERS,
50, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

MERCHANT TAYLORS, BOYS' OUTFITTERS, &c.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' vast Stock (the largest in London) is divided into Nine Classes. Each piece of cloth and every garment is marked the class to which it belongs, and the price in plain figures.

SAMUEL BROTHERS.—GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTHS' ATTIRE.

Accurate Fit.
High-class Style.
Durable Materials.
Value for Money.
Best Workmanship.
Permanent Colours.
Superior Trimmings.
Fashionable Designs.
Gentlemanly Appearance.
Wear-resisting Properties.

NOTED FOR

NEW AUTUMN FABRICS. PRICE LIST.

AUTUMN SUITS.			CLASS.	AUTUMN COATS.		
Business, Morning, and Evening.	Visiting, Frock, and Cereol.	Boys and Youths.		Business, Morning, and Evening.	Visiting, Frock, and Cereol.	Autumn Overcoats.
30s.	40s. 6d.	16s.	A	17s. 6d.	25s.	21s.
40s.	50s.	20s.		21s.	30s.	26s.
50s.	60s.	24s.	B	26s.	35s.	30s.
60s.	70s.	28s.	C	30s.	40s.	35s.
70s.	80s.	31s.	D	40s.	50s.	40s.
81s.	91s.	34s.	E	45s.	55s.	45s.
94s.	104s.	38s.	F	55s.	65s.	50s.
102s.	112s.	—	G	60s.	70s.	55s.
116s.	130s.	—	H	70s.	80s.	65s.
			I			

All sizes of every class for immediate use, or to measure. Guide to self-measurement sent free. Patterns of every class sent free. All cloths thoroughly shrunk. Perfect in style and fit. Unapproached in style.

NEW AUTUMN TROUSERS.

A	B	C	D	E	F
12s. 6d.	14s.	16s.	17s. 6d.	20s.	24s.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE-HILL.

SAMUEL BROTHERS beg to notify to Parents and Guardians that they have just introduced a new Fabric for Boys' and Youths' Clothing that will resist any amount of hard wear.

THE NEW "WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS are manufactured in every style of Juvenile Costume.

Suit for a Boy four feet in height, C class, 25s.
Suit for a Boy four feet in height, D class, 30s. 6d.
Price ascending or descending according to size.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE-HILL.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOK of FASHIONS contains 43 Portraits of Boy Princes of Europe, English Ministers, Statesmen, and Politicians, selected from all ranks and parties. Each Portrait (with brief biographical memoir) adorns a figure illustrating the newest and most gentlemanly styles of costume. Price 6d., or gratis to purchasers.

Patterns and guide to self-measurement sent free.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

"PSALMS AND HYMNS,"

CONTAINING

ONE THOUSAND HYMNS,

For Private, Social, and Public Worship, carefully and recently selected.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The New Edition, published at Eightpence, is neatly bound, and is strongly recommended for the use of Sunday Scholars, and other young people attending congregational worship. A new Index of hymns suitable for the young has been added. Specimen copies will be sent by post to Ministers or Superintendents making application to the Secretary.

"PSALMS and HYMNS" is now used by Churches in India, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

Upwards of Five Hundred Pounds have been distributed this year by grants to Ministers' Widows.

Applications to participate in the profits must be made to the Trustees.
Address, the Rev. J. T. WIGNER, Tressilian Road, Lewisham High Road, S.E.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We have been glad to receive from the publishers a copy of a new edition of this, one of the best hymn-books with which we are acquainted. Devotional feeling and good taste have controlled the selection."—*Nonconformist*.

"This edition (16mo enamelled cloth) is not only published at the wonderfully small price of eightpence, but it has special features to recommend it—we find an 'Index of Hymns appropriate for Young People's Special Services.' We commend the book in strongest terms, and hope that this volume will enable very many more to enjoy the public as well as the private use of this beautiful selection of hymns. We thank the trustees for their enterprising spirit."—*The Baptist*.

"The arrangement is particularly excellent, and the range of topics extensive. . . . The editors have laboriously collected the best materials for praise-worship which our language yet affords."—*Freeman*.

This Hymn-book may be had in seven different sizes and every variety of binding at very moderate prices. The Cheapest Edition may be had at EIGHTPENCE. Undenominational title-pages if required.

Published for the Trustees by J. HADDON and CO., Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Specimen Copies will be forwarded on receipt of the amount in postage-stamps or P.O. order Prospectuses, with full particulars, sent on application.

Budge Row Chambers, E.C.

JOHN TEMPLETON, Secretary.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Lord FRANCIS CONYNHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, 11th December, 1868.

"Lord Francis Conynham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—*See Lancet*, 1st December, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—*See Times*, 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER

has been awarded

THREE MEDALS

for its superiority over all others, and is used by thousands daily for making bread, pastry, puddings, &c., light and wholesome. 1d. and 2d. packets, also 6d. and 1s. boxes, of all grocers.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE. THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"

Pronounced by Connoisseurs, "The only Good Sauce,"

Improves the appetite, and aids digestion.

Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, and see the Names of LEA & PERRINS on all bottles and labels.

Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,

HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.

DINNEFORD AND CO.,

172, New Bond-street, London, and of all Chemists.

ASTHMA.—AUBREE'S SPECIFIC.—The only medicine which effectually cures this malady (also Bronchitis) may now be obtained of Delisy, Davies, and Co., 1, Cecil-street, Strand, Sole Agents. Send Stamp for pamphlet.

CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.

Opium, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

DR. ROOKE'S TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all respectable chemists, and wholesale by Jas. M. Crosby, Chemist, Scarborough.

* Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists.

DR. ROOKE'S ORIENTAL PILLS AND SOLAR ELIXIR.

These well-known family medicines have had a continually-increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the British Colonies since their first introduction in 1836, and are especially noted for their strengthening and restorative properties. Hence their invariable success in the relief and cure of Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Asthma and Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Nervous System, whether arising from sedentary mode of life, unhealthy occupation, insalubrious climate, or other cause whatsoever.

The Oriental Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 1d. and 4s. 6d. each. The Solar Elixir in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. Both to be obtained of all Chemists.

"DR. ROOKE'S ANTI-LANCET."

All who wish to preserve health and thus prolong life should read Dr. Rooke's "Anti-Lancet," or "Handy-Guide to Domestic Medicine," which can be had gratis from any chemist, or post free from Dr. Rooke, Scarborough. Concerning this book, the late eminent author Sheridan Knowles observed:—"It will be an incalculable boon to every person who can read and think."

COMPLETION OF THE ENGLISH EDITION.

Now ready, in 8vo, price 18s., cloth.

EWALD'S HISTORY OF ISRAEL, Vol. V.: the History of Esra and of the Hagiocracy in Israel to the Time of Christ. Translated from the German by J. ESTLIN CARPENTER, M.A.

EWALD'S HISTORY OF ISRAEL. Complete in Five Vols. 8vo, price 63s.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

THE CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

Now ready, in fcap. 8vo, cloth, price 2s.

A HANDY BOOK FOR VISITORS OF THE POOR in LONDON; with Chapters on Poor Law, Sanitary Law, and Charities. By C. P. B. BOSANQUET, M.A., Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society; Author of "London, its Growth, Charitable Agencies, and Wants."

London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

On Wednesday next, in Two Vols. 8vo, price 24s.

SUPERNATURAL RELIGION: an Inquiry into the Reality of Divine Revelation.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

H. T. BUCKLE'S HISTORY OF CIVILISATION AND LITERARY REMAINS.

In Three Volumes, crown 8vo, price 24s.

HISTORY OF CIVILISATION IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, SPAIN AND SCOTLAND. By HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE. Fifth Edition. With a copious Index.

Also now ready, in Three Volumes, 8vo, price 52s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS AND POSTHUMOUS WORKS of the LATE HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE. Edited, with a Biographical Notice, by HELEN TAYLOR.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

DR. HANNA'S WORKS ON THE LIFE OF CHRIST

THE LIFE OF OUR LORD. Six Vols., handsomely bound in cloth extra, gilt edges, price 30s.

Separate Vols, cloth extra, gilt edges, price 5s. each.

1. **THE EARLIER YEARS OF OUR LORD.** Eighth Thousand.

2. **THE MINISTRY IN GALILEE.** Second Edition.

3. **THE CLOSE OF THE MINISTRY.** Sixth Thousand.

4. **THE PASSION WEEK.** Fifth Thousand.

5. **THE LAST DAY OF OUR LORD'S PASSION.** Forty-seventh Thousand.

6. **THE FORTY DAYS AFTER THE RESURRECTION.** Ninth Thousand.

By the same Author.

THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD. Fcap. 8vo, price 3s. 6d.

DAILY MEDITATIONS. By the Rev. G. BOWEN, with Introductory Notice by the Rev. Wm. HANNA, D.D., LL.D., Author of "The Last Day of our Lord's Passion." One Vol., fcap. 4to, price 5s.

"These meditations are productions of a missionary whose mental history is very remarkable. . . . His conversion to a religious life is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable on record."—Morning Post.

Edinburgh: Edmonstone and Douglas, 88, Princes-street.
London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

THE PREACHER'S SERIAL.

The MARCH Number of

THE E S T U D Y

CONTAINS—

Immortality, by Rev. Horace Mann—The Beatitudes of the Passion, by W. F. Barrow, D.D. Section X.—Letters to a Bospite—Thoughts on the Decalogue, by Howard Crosby, D.D.—Church Discipline: Is it Scriptural? by W. Patton, D.D.—Service of Song in Germany, by an American—Inquiries Answered, 40 to 79, by Henry Ward Beecher—The Golden Alphabet: on Psalm cxix. 17 to 24—Thoughts for Week-Evening Services—Theological Framework—Pulpit Illustrations.

A Specimen Number, 64 pp., royal 8vo, 6d., post free.

London: R. D. Dickinson, Farringdon-street, E.C.

HAMILTON'S PATENT "UNION" MUSICAL NOTATION.

THE "UNION" SCHOOL SINGING-BOOK. A first Lesson-Book for Children in Singing. Containing 147 Exercises, Rounds, and School Songs for two voices. Price 4d. Specimen copy from Glasgow for 3 stamps.

THE "UNION" SCHOOL-SONG GARLAND, containing 260 Songs for Children, arranged for singing in three-part harmony and playing. 6 Nos. at 3d. each, or complete in cloth, 2s. A specimen Number for 3 stamps. Tonic Sol-fa edition. No. 1, now ready, price 3d.

THE "UNION" SACRED TUNE-BOOK. Containing 260 Psalm and Hymn Tunes in all metres. Vocal scores, cloth, red edges, price 3s. 6d.; short scores, 2s.; separate parts, 1s. 6d. each. Harmonium score, extra large type, handsomely bound, 7s. 6d.

Wm. Hamilton, Music Publisher, Glasgow;
F. Pittman, and Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., London.

Eleventh Edition, revised, this day, price One Shilling; by post, 1s. 3d.

THE TRUSTEES' GUIDE. A Synopsis of the Powers of Investment usually given to Trustees, with Practical Directions for the Guidance of Trustees in matters relating to Investments, and Tables of Securities. By BERNARD CRACROFT.

London: Edward Stanford, Charing Cross.

CRACROFT'S "CONSOLS CHART." 2nd Edition. Showing the highest and lowest prices of Consols from the French Revolution of 1789 to the present time. Price, mounted, 5s.; by post, 5s. 6d.

London: Edward Stanford, Charing Cross.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

First-Class Subscription,

FOR A CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF THE NEWEST BOOKS,

ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

Commencing at any date.

Prospectuses Postage free on application.

BOOKS FOR ALL PURCHASERS.

See MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE.

New Edition, now ready, Postage free on application.

The New Edition of MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE contains nearly Two Thousand Popular Books, at the lowest current prices.

"* All the Books in Circulation or on Sale at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY may also be obtained, with the least possible delay, by all Subscribers to

MUDIE'S MANCHESTER LIBRARY,
BARTON ARCADE, MANCHESTER;

And from all Booksellers in connection with the Library.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, New Oxford-st.
CITY OFFICE—2, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

THE LATE REV. THOMAS BINNEY, M.A.

WISE COUNSELS FOR YOUNG MEN. By the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, of the Weigh House Chapel. Eighth Thousand. Cloth antique, 3s. 6d.; Cheap Edition, cloth, 1s. 6d.; sewed, One Shilling.

London: Houlston and Sons, Paternoster-square.

Just published, small 8vo, price 2s. 6d.

THE ORIGIN OF EVIL: a Celestial Drama. By TER. TISANTHOPE.

"There is real metaphysical thought in the volume."—The Literary Churchman (Feb. 14, 1874).

London: Bemrose and Sons, Edinburgh: Menzies and Co.

Just published, price One Penny.

CHURCH and STATE in the ABSTRACT, and in Relation to our National Churches and to Dissenters. By A. BARRISTER.

London: William Macintosh, 24, Paternoster-row.

THE HEADS OF SCHOOLS and all engaged in musical tuition, will find the NEW ADDENDUM (New Edition for 1874) to ROBERT COCKS and Co.'s CATALOGUE of 7,000 WORKS for the PIANOFORTE invaluable for ready reference. A copy sent gratis by return of post.

MY MOTHER AMONG THE ANGELS. New Song. By the Composer and Author of the widely-popular song, "A Rose in Heaven." 3s., free by post for 18 stamps.

YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME. New Sacred Song. Words by R.E.A. Music by Miss M. LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. Bliss). Post free for 18 stamps.

THE OLD SWEET STORY. New Song. Words by R.E.A. Music by Miss M. LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. Bliss). 4s.; free by post for 24 stamps.

BURY THY SORROW. New Sacred Song. Music by Miss M. LINDSAY. 3s.

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.—SACRED TREASURES, Nos. 1 to 12. W. SMALLWOOD.

Each 2s. 6d.

1. Ho! Every One. 6. The Hills of Light.
2. Hark! I hear the Organ's Peal. 7. Rest.
3. He giveth His Beloved. 8. Low at Thy Feet.
4. The Wilderness shall Blossom. 9. Too Late.
5. Tired. 10. David's Prayer.
11. Thou art not left alone.
12. A Rose in Heaven.

All post free at half price in stamps.

NEW PIANO DUETS.—Home Treasures. Arranged by W. SMALLWOOD. Each 3s.

1. Far away. 7. Pulaaki's Banner.
2. The Flower Gatherers. 8. Happy be Thy Dreams.
3. Fading Away. 9. Thy Voice is Near.
4. Home they brought. 10. Kathleen Aroon.
5. Gipsy Countess. 11. Hark! the Goat Bells.
6. The Bridge. 12. I Built a Bridge.

Lucresia Borgia (M. Greville), 4s.

All half price (post free) in stamps.—London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

TAYLOR BROTHERS having the EXCLUSIVE Supply of this UNRIVALLED COCOA, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—Fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive, and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, HIGH DELICIOUS FLAVOUR. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

The Globe says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market."

Sold in tin-lined packets only by all Grocers. TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.

HARMONIUMS, by GILBERT L. BAUER.

Improved ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, suitable for CHURCH and CHAPEL SERVICES, Concert Rooms, Private Families, &c., &c. Price lists on application, at the Cumberland Works, 49, Tottenham-street, London, W.

IMPROVED and ECONOMIC COOKERY.

Use LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT as "stock" for beef-tea, soups, made dishes, and sauces; gives fine flavour and great strength. Invariably adopted in households when fairly tried.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with Baron Liebig's facsimile across label.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES—62, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1873.

ORDINARY BRANCH.

During the year the Directors have received 2,767 Proposals for the sum of £393,365. Of these 2,195 have been accepted and completed, assuring the sum of £303,560, and producing a New Annual Premium Income of £10,183 1s. 8d.; 572 Proposals, assuring £89,805, have either been declined or not completed.

The sum of £900 has been received for New Annuities granted.

The claims amount to £40,420 16s. 10d. under 261 Policies; £932 18s. of this amount was for claims on Endowments matured. The number of deaths was 235.

Nine Annuitants have died, representing Annuities of £112 13s. 8d.

The Annual Premium Income at the end of the year is £66,414 5s. 11d. in respect of 13,007 Policies, assuring the sum of £2,055,515, showing an increase of £3,618 10s. 8d. per annum over the year 1872.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

The operations in this Branch have again been unusually successful. There were 646,377 New Policies issued, representing a New Annual Premium Income of £233,345 0s. 4d. The Claims amount to £127,968 0s. 10d.

The Annual Premium Income at the close of the year is £471,296 16s., showing an increase of £106,349 19s. 4d. over the Income of the previous year.

GENERAL RESULTS.

The total Premium Income is £537,711 1s. 11d., showing the very remarkable increase of £109,968 10s., and being the largest accession of Income during any year of the Company's operations.

The total amount of Claims is £163,388 17s. 8d., raising the whole sum to £1,103,402 8s. 6d. These have, as usual, been paid with undeviating regularity.

The Assurance Fund at the close of 1873 was £482,933, showing an increase of £73,799 4s. 4d. for the year.

In addition to the Assurance Fund there are—

Shareholders' Capital	£10,052
Contingency Fund	16,096
Guarantee Fund	15,000

Total £41,148

Which, together with the Assurance Fund of £482,933, make a total Fund of £524,081 for the protection and security of the constituents of the Company.

The foregoing facts are so remarkable that the Directors consider it unnecessary to do more than call attention to them.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

LIABILITIES.	
Shareholders' Capital	£10,052 0 0
Life Assurance Fund	482,933 0 0
Sickness and Assurance Fund	747 12 0
Contingency Fund, created at Annual Meeting, April, 1872	16,096 0 0
Guarantee Fund	15,000 0 0
Leasehold Redemption Fund	500 0 0
	£525,228 12 0

Claims under Life Policies admitted but not yet paid	£9,538 16 4
Depositors	20,492 17 11
	30,031 14 5

ASSETS.	
Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	£40,614 6 8
Loans on the Company's Policies	13,517 3 0

Investments:—
In British Government Securities

Indian and Colonial ditto	27,855 1 5
Foreign ditto	48,873 19 7
Railway and other Debentures and	10,240 19 0

Leasehold Stock	33,842 15 0
Ditto Shares (Preference and Ordinary)	6,195 15 5
Trust Fund Certificates	23,581 0 0

Freehold Ground Rents	1,000 0 0
House Property	77,419 0 9
Life and other Interests and Reversions	84,504 9 5

Furniture and Fittings (Head and Branch Offices)	9,259 19 5
Loans upon Personal Security	23,025 18 11
Mortgage of Reversions	4,502 14 4

Agents' Balance	25,981 0 8
Outstanding Premiums	5,750 11 9
Ditto Interest	3,865 6 6

Amount due from Official Liquidator of International Society, and Purchase of Securities in International	49,993 10 5
Deposits at three months' notice	27,000 0 0

Cash:—	
On Deposit	£26,000 0 0
In hand and on current account	13,856 14 5
	39,856 14 5

£555,360 6 3

* The Interest of £3,510, payable on this Account, remains in abeyance, until the final adjustment of accounts with the Society.

We have examined the foregoing Accounts, find them to be correct, and hereby confirm the same. We have also seen and examined the various securities.

JAMES ALLANSON, } Auditors,
GEORGE CLARK, }

10th February, 1874.

HENRY HARBEN,

Resident Director and Secretary.

WILLIAM JOHN LANCASTER,
Assistant Secretary.

Published by WILLIAM ROBERT WILCOX, at No. 18, Boulevard Street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURN, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London.—Wednesday, March 18, 1874.